

CHICAGO FIELD



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The Grouse.

BY COL. A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. ARMY.

Blue, Dusky, or Pine Grouse, also called the Fool Hen—*Tetrao obscurus*.

Pintailed, or Sharp-tailed Grouse—*Pedioetes phasianellus*.

Ruffed Grouse, or Drumming Partridge—*Bonasa umbellus*.

Pinnated Grouse, or Prairie Chicken—*Cupidonia cupido*.

Sage Hen, or Cock of the Plains—*Centrocercus urophasianus*.

White Tailed Ptarmigan—*Lagopus leucurus*.

Spruce, or Canada Grouse—*Tetrao Canadensis*.

The grouse are large birds of the *tetraonidae* family, of a very sound and powerful form, and frequent districts of country covered with underbrush, bushes and trees, where they often roost; the insects, buds, seeds and tender bark, supplying them with food. The whole length of the leg is covered with soft feathers and the toes are naked. The tail is composed of broad feathers.

making a sharp tail. It has a white breast marked with a dark triangle. The food of this bird consists of the buds of cottonwood and aspen trees, and the fresh sprouts. In the Autumn it eats service berries, hawes, and raspberries. This too is an excellent bird for the table, and is relished by mountaineers and Indians, who will go a long distance out of their way to kill it. I have seen several of them killed near Fort Laramie.

The prairie hen or chicken, also called pinnated grouse, does not as yet go into the mountains, but is found only where there are farmers cultivating the ground, where they can readily obtain an abundance of food, especially corn, which is their principal reliance.

The RUFFED GROUSE, (*Bonasa umbellus*, Baird), erroneously called partridge and pheasant in New England and New York, is said to have been found in the Rocky mountains, but I have never seen it there. Mr. C. H. Merriam, in his report, says he met them, and in his words: "This western race of the eastern

says, afterwards pair with the victorious combatants. In regard to their drumming, Mr. H. W. Henshaw says: "The bird sits crosswise upon the log, resting upon the back of the tarsi, or leg bone, (not standing erect, as described by some writers,) its tail projecting nearly horizontally behind (not erected), and spread; the head is drawn back, the feathers pressed close to the body. The wings are then raised and stiffened, and drumming commences by a slow, hard stroke with both wings, downward and forward; but they are stopped before they touch the body. The rapidity of this motion is increased after the first few beats, when the wings move so fast that only a semi-circular haze over the bird is visible, this rapid vibration causing the rolling noise with which the sound terminates. The movements of the wings and the rumbling thereby produced, are entirely analogous to those produced by the humming bird when hovering over a flower. This, I believe, to be the true description of the manner of drumming, and, I am happy to add, that my father, who has often



THE PINNATED GROUSE.

They are mostly polygamous, and the females and young differ considerably from the males.

In the mountains are found several varieties, the most highly prized of which is the Dusky, or BLUE GROUSE, *Tetrao coburus*, sometimes called the Fool Hen, which varies from twenty to thirty inches in the spread of its wings or *envergure*. Its general color is bluish black; tail black and consisting of twenty feathers, broadly tipped with steel blue; chin and throat white, varied with black. The female colors are not so bright, and it has grayish feathers on its back. This bird is found near the pine forests beyond the plains and valleys, and loves to seek the shade and protection of the great trees. It is seldom seen in the open ground, but prefers to remain where it can be shielded from observation and where it can readily obtain an abundance of food.

The SHARP TAILED GROUSE, (*Pedioetes phasianellus*, Baird), has a length of about eighteen inches and a spread of the wings of twenty-six inches. It is of a brownish yellow color above raised with black; has a short tail consisting of eighteen short feathers, the central pair being an inch longer than the rest, the whole

ruffed grouse (*B. umbellus*) was not an abundant species, though it was found throughout the pine forests from Teton creek to the Yellowstone." Colonel Dodge also found it in the Black Hills proper, as well as the sharp-tailed grouse. It is known by its ruff of velvety black feathers on the sides of the neck, its broad fan like tail of eighteen feathers and partially crested head. The male and female are nearly alike. It is of a reddish brown or chestnut color above, varied with light spots and streaks of light brownish yellow. This bird prefers wooded regions where streams and evergreen trees abound. The males make a peculiar drumming noise by standing on the trunks of fallen trees, and moving their wings with great rapidity. This sound is known among the people as "partridge drumming," and is a signal for his mate to know his whereabouts. The nests of these birds contain from nine to fifteen eggs, and when the chickens are hatched, the mother attends them with the utmost care, manifesting the greatest distress if anything comes near her little brood.

The males of the ruffed grouse are ready to fight whenever they meet, and are generally attended by the females, which, Darwin

crawled up within twenty feet of the bird at such times, corroborates it in every particular. There are, doubtless, among those who read the "Sportsman," many who have had opportunities to watch the operations of the ruffed grouse when engaged in drumming, and the experience of each one would be a very acceptable contribution to our knowledge of the habits of this very interesting species." The ruffed grouse of the mountains is somewhat more gray than of the eastern states, and on this account is sometimes called the gray ruffed grouse.

The prairie chickens of the West, or pinnated grouse (*Tetrao cupido*, Cuvier) are found on the plains of Nebraska, as well as farther to the eastward, but do not, so far as my information goes, ever visit the mountain region, preferring to remain in the settled portion of the country where they can get a good living in the corn and wheat fields of the farmers. They are large, plump birds, excellent for table use, and are eagerly sought after by sportsmen in the Fall and Winter months, after the young ones have grown up so as to be able to take care of themselves. Their plumage is a dark, reddish brown, covering thickly the whole

The Horse.

The National Trotting Association.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

B-186.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 4, 1877.—Barney Cole, New Bridge, N. J., and the b m Martha, who were suspended by order of the following associations, under dates recited, for non-payment of entrance money, have been temporarily reinstated, under authority of rule 52, to-wit: By order of the Hudson River Park Association, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 27, 1876; by order of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1876.

[N. B.—Barney Cole remains suspended (with the b k George Ray, under the following dates: June 27, 1876; July 7, 1876.) J. B. Conklin, Richmond Hill, L. I., and the b g George Henry, who were suspended by order of the West Side Driving Park, Wm. Van Keuren, proprietor, Jersey City, N. J., under date of Sept. 25, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.]

Geo. F. Miller, Sandusky, Ohio, and the ch g Fleet, who were suspended by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of October 17, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

June 5.—L. B. Brown, Providence, R. I., and the b g Billy Stevens, who were suspended by order of the Western Driving Park Association, Western, R. I., under date of November 2, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

B-187.—Secretary's Office, Hartford, Conn., June 5, 1877.—By order of Fleetwood Park, G. H. Barnard, president, Morrisania, N. Y., J. A. Williams, Boston, Mass., and the g m Laura Williams, have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

B-188.—June 6, 1877.—A. Stronze, New York, and the ch m Lady Low, who were suspended by order of the Fleetwood Park, G. H. Barnard, president, Morrisania, N. Y., under date of November 7, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been settled.

I. B. Loder, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the b m Nellie Davis, who were suspended by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of July 27, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—I. B. Loder, and the b m Nellie Davis, remain suspended under date of July 14, 1876.]

W. S. Thoms, Gravesend, L. I., and the g g Henry Miller, Jr., who were suspended by order of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., under date of November 10, 1875, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been settled.

[N. B.—W. S. Thoms remains suspended under the following dates: Oct. 4, 1875 (with b g Delbi, br g Phil O'Neal, Jr., and s m Elsie); Nov. 10, 1875 (with s m Elsie, br g Phil O'Neal, Jr., and g m Maurice Daly).] J. W. Verrier, Parker, Pa., and b m Aunt Jemima (pacer), who were suspended by order of the Citizens Driving Park Association, Parker City, Pa., under date of October 4, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

A. H. Ball, Middletown, Ohio, and the b m Belle Lawrence, who were suspended by order of the Western Ohio Fair Association, Piqua, Ohio, under date of October 19, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been temporarily reinstated under authority of rule 52.

B-189.—By order of the Fleetwood Park, G. H. Barnard, President, Morrisania, N. Y., John G. Gillett, Adams, (Jefferson Co., N. Y.), the br g Proctor, and the ch g Frank Munson, have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

B-190.—June 7, 1877.—Charles H. Lounsbury, Providence, R. I., and the b m Rose Thordike, who were suspended by order of the Woonsocket Agricultural Society, Woonsocket, R. I., under date of September 30, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

H. W. Swan, Providence, R. I., who was suspended by order of the Narragansett Park, Col. S. S. Atwell, Manager, Cranston, R. I., under date of November 11, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, has been reinstated by order of said manager.

June 8.—John D. Cole, New Bridge, N. J., who was suspended by order of the Westside Driving Park, Wm. Van Keuren, proprietor, Jersey City, N. J., under date of May 28, 1877, for non-payment of entrance money, has been reinstated, said claim having been settled.

Isaac Pawling, (No. 182 Washington street,) New York, and the br m Indian Girl, who were suspended by order of the Westside Driving Park, Wm. Van Keuren, proprietor, Jersey City, N. J., under date of November 2, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—Isaac Pawling, remains suspended under the following dates: November 16, 1876; July 31, 1876. Br m Indian Girl, remains suspended under the following dates: May 25, 1876; June 8, 1876; June 19, 1876.]

June 9.—A. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y., the b g Driver, and the br g Oscar, who were suspended by order of the Washington Driving Park, F. P. Hill, proprietor, Washington, D. C., under date of November 6, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

B-191.—June 11, 1877.—By order of the Suffolk Park, John H. Phillips, Lessee, Philadelphia, Pa., T. J. Middagh, Patterson, Pa., and the s m Lady Crossin, alias Mollie, have been suspended under authority of rule 13.

B-192.—June 9, 1877.—W. I. Slipper, Mulberry, Ind., and the ch m Easter Maid, who were suspended by the following associations under dates recited, have been reinstated, said claims having been settled, to-wit: by order of the Detroit Horse Fair Association, Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1876; by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1876.

June 11th.—G. Shipman, Morrisania, N. Y., and the b k m Maid of Erin, who were suspended by order of the Catskill Driving Park, Wm. Smith, Lessee, Catskill, N. Y., under date of July 31, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

W. P. Kinzer, Wooster, Ohio, and the g g Deception, who were suspended by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of October 17, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—W. P. Kinzer, and the g g Deception, remain suspended under date of October 4, 1876.]

B-193.—June 11, 1877.—By order of the Attleboro Driving Park, M. H. Mason, Manager, Attleboro Falls, Mass., Jessie Smith, Brockton, Mass., and the b m Stringer Maid have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

June 12.—By order of the Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia, Pa., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: P. Somers, Savannah, Ga., and the g g Robin Hood; T. J. Middagh, Patterson, Pa., and the b m Lady Crossin, alias Mollie.

B-194.—June 13, 1877.—By order of the Muskegon County Agricultural and Driving Park Association, Muskegon, Mich., the following named persons and horse have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: A. Miller, E. J. Miller, Lima, Ohio, and the b g "Joe Hunter".

By order of the Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia, Pa., C. Guldin, Pottstown, Pa., and the wh m "Fannie G" have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

B-195.—June 13, 1877.—By order of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society (Ambler Park), Whitewater, Pa., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: J. Mathers, Patterson, Pa., and the b m "Lady Crossin," alias "Mollie"; J. F. Strickland, Philadelphia, Pa., and the b g "Bay Harry"; Cyrus Smith, Pottstown, Pa., and the d g "Henry S"; J. O'Connor, New York, and the b h "Bay Rum" (runner); H. Gaffney, Baltimore, Md., and the b h "Culpepper" (runner).

June 14.—By order of the Southern Ohio Fair Association, Dayton, Ohio, the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: T. Alford, Mulberry, Ind., and the s g "Redbuck"; W. I. Slipper, Mulberry, Ind., and the ch m "Easter Maid".

B-196.—I. B. Loder, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the b m Nellie Davis, who were suspended by order of the East Saginaw Driving Park Association, East Saginaw, Mich., under date of July 14, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said penalty having been erroneously imposed.

D. L. Hewitt, Garrettsville, Ohio, and the br m Brown Nellie, who were suspended by order of the Western Ohio Fair Association, Piqua, Ohio, under date of October 19, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

June 19.—W. H. Delaney, Canal Dover, Ohio, and the ch a Rocket, who were suspended by order of the Mendota Driving Park Association, Mendota, Ill., under date of September 26, 1874, for non-payment of entrance money have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—F. N. Faucher, and the g m Bertie, remained suspended under the following dates, to-wit: August 14, 1876, September 5, 1876.]

W. P. Kinzer, Wooster, Ohio, and the g g Deception, who were suspended by order of the Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., under date of October 4, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been temporarily reinstated, under authority of Rule 52.

body and legs as far as the toes. The males have eight large pointed, reddish brown feathers on both sides of their heads, which they have the power of sticking out while strutting round near the females, covering a large globular pouch on the sides of the neck which they inflate at the same time. Early in the morning is the best time to shoot them, and they may be found in corn fields, after the stalks are cut down, wandering about in search of such stray kernels of corn as may have fallen to the ground when the stalks are cut. Their flight is low and rapid, the movement of their wings being remarkably quick. They cannot fly to any great distance, and if once alarmed become very shy. In rising and flying they make a loud humming noise, that at times startles the sportsman before he is aware of their presence. Great numbers of them are killed, and they rank among the finest game birds of this country.

The male of the pinnated grouse is eighteen and a half inches long, from the point of its bill to the end of the tail, and the spread of the wings, or *envergure*, measures twenty-six inches. The primary feathers are light brown, the quills being spotted with brown and white, the secondaries are of the same color; the underside of the wings showing a light steel gray color. The back has a close covering of black, reddish brown and white plumage, which seems as if laid on in short irregular layers. The breast and belly white, with stripes of light brown; bill short, stout and slightly curved; eighteen tail feathers. Along its legs are many long soft feathers, very much resembling hair. Three toes in front, and one short one behind—no feathers round the eyes, though above there is a beautiful bright orange colored eye brow, forming a fine curve an inch and a quarter in length. The legs, as in all species of grouse, densely covered.

The female is seventeen inches long—the spread of its wings being two feet. Its general color is the same as that of the male, though it has no long feathers on the sides of its neck, nor has it the orange colored eyebrow. The space beneath the bill in both male and female is yellowish white, the feathers being very soft and silky. There is a very considerable tuft of feathers in both directly above the bill and between the eyes.

One of the most common birds found in the Rocky Mountain region is the Sage hen (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), which has been properly classed among the grouse. On frosty mornings they may be found in considerable flocks huddled together under the shelter of the sage brush. Sage chickens are good eating after they have been parboiled to take the taste of sage out of them. I liked them very much until I heard a man in Nevada declare that "he would as lief eat a cat as one of them," since which time I never could relish them, do what I might; though in truth they are as good food as prairie chickens, especially if they are "drawn" directly after they have been killed.

They are handsome birds, being gray and beautifully marked on the body and wings with black spots. The tail feathers are pointed and when spread out present a elegant appearance. They have a ruff around the neck, and when excited the males puff this out; swell up their neck, "jet under their advanced plumes," strutting about, and utter their peculiar calls. Their legs are covered with thick plumage to the base of their toes, which protects them from the cold, as they wander about in the snow during the whole winter, and live upon the thickened leaves of the sage brush, which keeps green and fresh in the coldest weather.

Some of the males are as large as a medium-sized turkey-cock, and are the largest members of the grouse family in America. One I measured was twenty-six inches long, and the spread of its wings was forty-one inches. Prince C. L. Bonaparte calls it the "Cock of the Plains," but I have never heard it called so by mountaineers, who universally give the name "sage hens" to both male and female. They are by odds the most tame and stupid of all birds in the mountains, and have scarcely sense enough to run away from danger. I have repeatedly seen flocks of them fired into, when instead of flying off, they walked away at a slow pace, giving the sportsman a chance to fire at them as often as he pleased. I have even seen a driver kill the young ones with his whip, the poor things not knowing enough to get out of the way.

In the Autumn when grass seeds are plentiful the flesh of the young ones is excellent, as they do not then eat the leaves of the sage brush; but later in the season, and particularly in winter when they have nothing to eat but sage brush, the flesh is rank and coarse, and seems hardly fit to be eaten. The wolves and foxes, however, do not object to it, nor do the eagles and hawks, who make sad havoc in the ranks of the sage hens. In flying, they use their wings rapidly, making a "whizzing" kind of a noise very similar to that made by ruffed grouse and their cousins, the prairie chickens. The nests have from 12 to 15 eggs of a dark brown color.

In Colorado they have what is called the white tailed ptarmigan, (*Lagopus leucurus*), which has an entirely white winter plumage, but in Summer is barred with dark brown colors. Dr. Rothrock says: "During the heat of the day they remain quiet beneath the shelter of rocks; but in early morning and evening were seen running over the ground, actively engaged in searching for food, and keeping up a constant chirruping. They usually seemed fearless, allowing themselves to be almost trodden upon before taking flight, but sometimes were very shy and wild. The young birds, well grown, were seen July 10, so that the eggs are deposited by the first of May. The nest is simply a small cavity scratched in the earth under a projecting rock, sometimes with a slight lining of sticks and grasses, but oftener without. In winter they descend into the timber, and are then so tame as to be often killed with clubs. This bird is simply a grouse which turns white in winter and is frequently seen at that season in the South Park."

There is another species of grouse found in Canada called the spruce grouse (*Tetrao canadensis*), which is seen occasionally in the extreme northern ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and this ends the chapter of the grouse family of North America. Wholesome laws for the protection of the different species of the grouse have been passed in most of the western states and territories.

THE LEAVENWORTH CLUB.—Leavenworth, Kan., June 14, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—I am instructed by the members of the club to send to your valuable journal the following as the organization of the Leavenworth Gun Club. At a meeting held on the 29th ult., the club was organized, twenty-five members joining the same. The following is a list of the officers: President, Capt. S. A. Couch; Vice-President, Chas. N. Whitman; Treasurer, Capt. M. H. Insley; Secretary, Charles Currier; Board of Managers, A. G. Talbott, Adolph Lange and J. A. Schmidt. Club adopted, with slight change, the St. Louis Gun Club rules for trap shooting at double and single birds. Also adopted the Bogardus rules for glass ball shooting as appears in the CHICAGO FIELD of date 2d inst. The first shoot of the club for practice will take place on the 26th inst., at glass balls. If acceptable, will be glad to send you the score. Most of the members of the club are novices, but we have some crack shots in the organization, and will, in time, I hope, be able to send you some good scores. Your journal seems to take precedence over all others with our members so far as I have been able to observe. Yours truly,

CHARLES CURRIER, Sec'y Leavenworth Club.

G. C. Williams, Norwalk, Ohio, and the g g Kennebec, Jr., who were suspended by order of the Central Ohio Driving Park Association, Orrville, Ohio, under date of October 30, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid. [N. B.—G. C. Williams, of Conneautville, Pa., appears suspended under date of July 29, 1876.] THOS. J. VAIL, Secretary.

Turf Gossip from England.

[From our Resident Correspondent.]

LONDON, ENG., May 31, 1877.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., began the Olympic Saturnalia of Cockayne, Epsom Summer races. What a Prospero's wand art thou, Memory! and how dost thou call spirits from the vasty deep! How brim full of hope and fear wert thou, oh Epsom! on those eventful days to thousands and to none more than to "Caractacus" who, as a lad, commenced his experience of the turf by backing that horse for the Derby, whose name as a *nom de plume* he now adopts. I've forgotten the date, it's so very long ago.

"Eheu! fugaces....
Labuntur anni!"

Since then there are only two Derbys which I've missed, Lord Clifden's and Kingcraft's. But when am I going to commence or where or what about! There is really so much to talk about about the Derby in particular, and Epsom Summer races in general, that the difficulty is not what to write about but what to crowd out. To chronicle anything like a complete treatise on the subject would occupy as many volumes as Hume and Smollett's history of England or Cassell, Petter and Galpin's Popular Educator. The Derby has ever retained its reputation of being the chief of our classic races and the most important sporting event in all the wide world. Didden's well known though rather hackneyed lines on the "high mettle racer" are as true of the turf now as at the time they were written. It is to be regretted that the laureate of the navy to whom we are indebted for those immortal ballads which scarcely less than Nelson's victories, have endeared the British tar to all Englishmen, did not attain his lyre more frequently on behalf of the turf, an institution no less national, and as thoroughly English, as the British navy itself. That Didden had all a Briton's love for horses and horse racing, the lines alluded to sufficiently attest; he could not have penned them otherwise. And the glowing description contained therein is as applicable now as then. The turf is in fact, one of those mighty institutions whose roots have struck deep down into this rock-built England of ours, and which will never let go its grip till old England topples with it. Like a majestic oak that has braved wind and weather in all times and seasons, whose trunk is cut and carved in all directions by meddlers and destructors, who aspire to leave their names upon its bark, but whose tough exterior silently defies the petty efforts thus made to injure or deface it, and which at the proper season puts forth its buds and green shoots regardless of its assailants, so the turf continues to survive the attacks of bigots and fanatics, and year after year to issue its programmes and bring forth its meetings in undisturbed serenity, notwithstanding the menacing aspect of its foes, who seek to hack and harry it with threats and all manner of legal enactments. Lord Derby in one of those sensible matters of fact speeches which he is in the habit of making, observed that the people who make the most noise are not necessarily the most influential. The same argument will apply to the assailants of the racecourse. Not a season passes but diatribes are hurled at it from press and platform; not a season but what some M. P. agitates for an alteration in the law which shall shut up all our racecourses, and turn our high mettle racers destitute upon the world; and how rarely do we hear a voice raised in defence of the much maligned and long suffering turf? But take a race meeting—the Epsom Summer for illustration—and what do we see? A vast multitude of persons wending their way towards the racecourse; a vast stream that inundates the thoroughfares leading thereto, and seems to carry everything before it in its irresistible volume. These people are not argumentative or demonstrative; they do not shout out "Hurrah for the races!" and "Down with bigamy and intolerance," but they study the papers, discuss the antecedents of the horses, and debate the prices that are obtainable. They do not feel it necessary to make any fuss or enter into any elaborate defence of what they are doing. They are going to the races because they like it; you may abuse them as much as you like for doing so, and they will either pay no attention or laugh good humoredly; your sentiments don't trouble them. But go in for a policy of active interference; pass some legislative enactments that would deprive them of their favorite pastime, and you would speedily rouse the British lion. They will go to the races in their hundreds of thousands, where they would not go in hundreds to your sermons or your apostrophes; they obey a natural instinct which teaches them to condemn the maunderings of prejudices, and to mind their own business. Put down racing indeed! Put down the Queen and Constitution. Mrs. Partington sweeping back the incoming tide with a mop aptly expresses the vain character of such attempts.

The history of the present Derby, divested of all its curious surroundings, is soon told, for one may safely say there was never one less sensational. "There is only one in it," has been the one long continued—and until the Monday immediately preceding the eventful day—uninterrupted cry, since by his first appearance as a public two-year-old he showed what wondrous metal he was made of, though defeated for want of condition. As all the world knows, Chamant wintered well and won the Two Thousand Guineas—the first of our classic three-year-old races—with such ridiculous ease that his competitors might as well have been so many objects of vegetation firmly rooted in the soil for any chance they possessed to shut him out of the honor; and if there was nothing fit enough in the race to make him show whether he had actually improved on his two-year-old form, it was very apparent he had not retrograded, and to retain his two-year-old form after so unpropitious a winter was not a little to boast of. Beyond this, good judges could perceive that he was an improved and improving animal, and so "all over but the shouting" did the Epsom event appear that the incessant and increasing desire to support him, soon brought him to the extravagant backing price of level money, with scarcely the field for choice. So infatuated were those who had resolved to throw in with the fortunes of the stable, they could listen to nothing which breathed the faintest, most girlish whisper against his chance—the glorious uncertainties of the turf, the fickleness of fortune and the vagaries of life could make no possible difference to him. "If was all over!" It was idle to point out how the last seven winners of the "Two Thousand" had more or less disgraced themselves in the Derby (they were not to be crabbed by the reminder that Mac Gregor broke down at Tattenham corner; that Bothwell was "got at" and poisoned, that Prince Charley, the people's idol, turned roarer, that Camillo went amiss, that Petarch was an imposter, that Doncaster was not a Two Thousand Guineas winner, and that the speedy Atlantic was beaten at Epsom by one who has neglected to "give a show" at Newmarket, Chamant they would have, and sink or swim by him. But alas for the fortunes of the "noble army of punters," on the Monday before the "great day," the son of Mortimer and Aracuria was reported a stiff "un," and though the nature of the breakdown was not for some time after made public known, he speedily went to the right about in the betting, and yet did he find backers. It subsequently transpired the colt had gone slightly lame, but not so utterly *hors de combat* as to throw up every hope, and it was decided the horse should go to the post if the least chance of keeping on his legs appeared on the Wednesday morning to exist. He did very little in the way of exercise on Monday or Tuesday, and with the aid of the veterinarian's skill he did go to the post, with what result will be seen below.

The crowds which poured on to the downs both by the road and rail, were never so numerous yet, and I may add, never more rough; the "glories of the road" certainly appear to be looking up, if the smartings from peashooters, scent squirters and the annoyance of handfuls of flour and road dust experienced by "yours faithfully," were any sign of the times. But such little excusable boyish pranks were light to other horse play indulged in on the homeward journey. I felt it particularly unkind of a young American on a certain yellow drag horse with four fair brows and every man-jack on board, "Columbia's own," to squirt that stinking lavender water in my weak peeper; if there is one thing I hate beyond another it is lavender water squirted at the rate of ten miles an hour into your eye already doing the duty of a dustbin; but you are forgiven, cousin Jonathan, because you all of you did seem to enjoy yourselves on that drag, notwithstanding that the Britania IV. colt did not win, but to the race for the opening event, is not worth mention, barring the Derby and Oaks, the remainder of the races at Epsom are never up to much account.

Appended are details of the race:
THE DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs. each, h f, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 10lbs; fillies, 8st 5lbs; the second received 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs. About one and a half miles, starting at the New High Level Starting Post. 245 subs.

[The figures preceding the owners' names correspond with the numbers on the card.]

14 Lord Falkmouth's Silvio, by Blair Athol—Silverhair, 8st 10lb..... F. Archer 1
5 Mr. W. S. Mitchell-Innes's Glen Arthur, 8st 10lb..... Dodge 2
12 Mr. J. T. Mackenzie's Rob Roy, 8st 10lb..... Custance 3
11 Mr. W. Beville's Khidrooch, 8st 10lb..... H. Jeffery 0
1 Mr. H. E. Beddington's Altire, 8st 10lb..... T. Cannon 0
2 Mr. M. H. Sandford's Brown Prince, 8st 10lb..... J. Osborne 0
3 Count F. de Lagrange's Chamant, 8st 10lb..... J. Goater 0
4 Mr. C. J. Langland's Don Carlos, 8st 10lb..... Wyatt 0
6 Lord Anglesey's Grey Friar, 8st 10lb..... Hunt 0
7 Mr. Bowe's Jagellon, 8st 10lb..... Griffiths 0
8 Mr. W. Roger's Lady Miller, 8st 5lb..... Weston 0

19 Mr. Gerard's Orleans, 8st 10lbs..... F. Webb 0
 10 Mr. H. Baltzell's Plunger, 8st 10lbs..... T. Chaloner 0
 15 Mr. C. Alexander's Thunderstone, 8st 10lbs..... Morbey 0
 16 Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Tantalus, 8st 10lbs..... T. Osborne 0
 17 Lord Koeberly's Touchet, 8st 10lbs..... Constable 0
 18 Mr. H. Bird's Covenanter, 8st 10lbs..... Morris 0

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Rob Roy, 4 to 1 agst Chamant, 100 to 15 each agst Altire and Brown Prince, 9 to 1 agst Plunger, 100 to 9 agst Silvio, 100 to 7 agst Touchet, 40 to 1 agst Grey Friar, 50 to 1 each agst Glen Arthur, Jagellon, Thunderstone, Tantalus, and Orleans.

The customary canter having been gone through, the field proceeded without delay or hindrance to the starting post, where they were taken in hand by Mr. McGeorge and Major Dixon. They wheeled into line as orderly as a troop of Life Guards on duty in the Palace Square, and strange to say, were sent on their journey at the very first attempt. The lot, with the exception of Lady Miller, the Whitechapel pet, shot off in a cluster like a bunch of grapes fired from the same gun, Lady Miller being conspicuously the last; on reaching the top ground Glen Arthur forged his way to the front, being closely attended by Tantalus, Brown Prince and Touchet; then came Jagellon, Thunderstone, Rob Roy, Gray Friar and Orleans, in the order named, but yet so close together that a sheet might have covered the lot. Chamant headed the tail division, which besides himself boasted Altire, Covenanter, Plunger and Don Carlos. Lady Miller was thus early hopelessly distanced. At Sherwood's, Glen Arthur, who was much admired for his fine reach and close action—was leading by a clear length, with Tantalus second and the American third, which order is retained till the field is momentarily lost to view behind the "whims"; the first colors to catch the eye were those of Glen Arthur, who had improved his lead to two lengths and was pegging merrily away in the most workmanlike fashion. Brown Prince came second and the son of Lord Lyon and Niobe third and Silvio fourth. There was no material change till commencing the descent for Tattenham corner, when Don Carlos was in trouble and Touchet, who had been hitherto hard held in the ruck, was shot to the front almost reaching the commanding lead of Glen Arthur, but the latter was not so easily disposed of and retained his position without much apparent effort. Brown Prince at this period showed unmistakable signs of having had enough of it, at the corner he had dropped behind Plunger, Altire, Rob Roy, and Grey Friar. Tantalus was the next to throw up the sponge, a feat in which the great French champion soon after followed suit. When fairly in the straight half mile, Silvio, Touchet, Plunger, and Thunderstone, were seen in the low side of the course in a dead line almost level with Glen Arthur on the upper ground; coming well upon these was "the Robber," and so things continued till a quarter of a mile from home and about then the "weak places" of several began to tell; Plunger, Touchet and the son of Thunderbolt had to cry a go. But Silvio, Rhidorroch and Rob Roy, seemed more than dangerous customers, each looking as if he would win; they had all got level with Glen Arthur and the quartette racing in a dead heat line for some hundred yards; the most extraordinary excitement prevailed. On reaching the bell the mystery began to dissolve for Mr. Bevil's colt had shot his bolt, and though Rob Roy persevered with great courage, it was palpable he had not the same amount of starch left in him as had Silvio and Glen Arthur, who were racing one another's heads off, and it was not till within fifty yards from home that either could claim the best of it, then Silvio answered guest to the call of his pilot and wrested the Derby of 1877 by—o said the judge—half a length—I should have called it quite a length after one of the finest struggles ever witnessed; three-quarters of a length behind came Rob Roy, third, beaten by a short head only, Rhidorroch, Altire was fifth, Brown Prince sixth, Thunderstone seventh, Touchet eighth, Grey Friar ninth, the Frenchman tenth. The rest were a long way behind and found their way home at intervals; among the crowd, Lady Miller being the absolute last, turning up just as the bell was ringing for the next race. Net value of the stakes \$28,050. Official time 2 min 50 sec.

Ely—the beautiful Ely—has gone to the happy hunting grounds. His lot was cast in the very highest form, 3 years old, seasons ever known, there being quite five horses up to or above Derby measure. He commenced his career in the Duncastr Champagne Stakes which had been settled to be a match between the great French mare Fille de l'Air and Linda, but after the two fillies had raced one another's heads off, Ely, who had been little dreamed of, came with a rush and had them both dead cooped on the post. He was one of the truest-shaped and handiest horses that ever looked through a bridle, and he proved himself a race horse to boot; he was not only fast but a rare stayer. At the stud, however, he failed, none of his get having shown the good form of their sire.

The latest on *dile* are, that Mr. Freddy Hobson, the owner of Hampton, which he scratched at the eleventh hour, for Chester Cup, has been politely asked by the committee of his club, to retire; and that the bookmakers in Paris actually offered Count Lagrange ten thousand pounds if he would just allow Chamant to run, win or lose. Everybody is pleased that Mr. Hobson has at last got a little of his deserts for his "fakings" on the turf has got to be proverbial. Some men will go wrong; in this case it is "Hobson's choice."

It is an undeniable fact that Rob Roy, in his trial, gave Charon 14lbs and "romped" him over the Derby distance.

John Joy, who has for many years acted as trainer and jockey abroad, has been appointed manager of the Sheffield Lane Stud, vice William Hannon, deceased.

The old tale—the Derby favorite gone within two days of the race. It was only known in town this morning and the cause is not known positively, but I hear, on the very best authority, he has gone in his near hind leg.

CARACTACUS.

LONDON, June 2, 1877.

Silvio is a good looking bay colt by Blair Athol out of Silverhair, and was bred privately by that popular sportsman, Lord Falmouth, who never buys yearlings at the public stud companies' sales. The colt's first appearance in public was at Goodwood last Autumn when he secured the Ham Produce Stakes, carrying 8st 10lbs, by a length and a half, Doucous and Meg Merrilies being respectively second and third, each carrying 8st 1lb. He next started at the First October meeting for the Buckenham Produce Stakes, but suffered a half length defeat from Verucell, Hyuolud being a bad third, and Margiana fourth and last. At the Second October meeting carrying 8st 3lbs, he won the Clearwell from Hadrian (8st 10lbs) by a neck, Collingwood (8st 10lbs) third. At Newmarket thought meeting he beat Prince of Orange by a length in a Post sweepstakes, 8st 10lbs, each. At the same meeting he had a w. o. for the Glasgow Stakes. This year he ran unsuccessfully for the three-year-old Biennial at the Craven Meeting, not even getting in the placed horses, which were Grey Friar first, Massaniello second and Jagellon third; and then as we all remember he ran third to Chamant and Brown Prince for "The Guineas." He is engaged in the Ascot Derby, Newmarket Midsummer Stakes, the Goodwood Drawing-room Stakes, the Great Yorkshire Stakes, at York, the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster, in the Newmarket St. Leger, Select Stakes, the Champagne Stakes, Newmarket Derby, and All Aged stakes, and in 1878 he is in for the Prince of Wales Stakes and the Champion Stakes for four year olds. The success of Lord Falmouth was greeted with the most unfeigned gladness as the noble owner himself led the winner proudly into the paddock. In front of the weighing room and trainers' stand, though there can be little doubt Silvio is one of the very worst horses that ever won a Derby, notwithstanding his grand appearance, and his being "every inch a gentleman." His winning I am certain was solely attributable to his perfect condition, *he was trained to the hour*. Was it not old Forth who once said "you may get a horse fit to run for his life, but you cannot keep him there," and if he were to meet on the same terms in a fortnight, Rob Roy, Brown Prince and Glen Arthur, it is most probable he would finish behind the lot. Mr. R. Tattersall, before a committee of the House of Commons in 1864, gave it as his opinion, seemingly with the air of a man who was conscious of taking rather an original view of the weather, to the effect that horses are fit to run to-day and not to-morrow, just as a man is often fit to do any particular exertion to-day and not the next, "I think," said he; "many horses have lost their character merely from being ill; no man can go through violent exertion with a headache." Nine years out of ten, Silvio would have been unsuccessful with twenty-one pounds, the best of the weights which may fairly be assumed, not only from his previous performances, but from the dolage of Glen Arthur and Rhidorroch who finished so close behind him. It will be remembered Lord Falmouth won the Derby in 1870, with the soft but handsome Kingcraft, who, like Silvio, had been placed third in the Two Thousand Guineas, and who in the Derby beat the first and second horses in the "Guineas," while to complete the parallel, Macgregor, who was to Kingcraft as Chamant to Silvio, had very much the same fate as the unfortunate Frenchman. The "lucky" Archer appeared extremely pleased at winning his first Derby, and it is not unlikely that it will be, in presents, as good as £4,000 or £5,000 to him. It is a somewhat curious incident that in both Lord Falmouth's years that such animals as Cockney Boy and Lady Miller should take part. What Mr. Rogers, their owner, can mean by such idiotic conduct in starting horses of such a stamp it is impossible to come at, unless it be that he is clean daft. Lady Miller, with her short, jerky action, was the laughing stock of thousands, and it is a positive fact that Archer had weighed in passed the clerk of the scale and was nearly dressed when the daughter of Jove and Tut passed the judges' box, giving rise to a rather good joke, "By Jove!" exclaimed an overdressed man about town, evidently fettered at the lateness of her arrival; but he did not know he was the author of a *bon mot* till reminded by a wag close to him: "Yeel and out of Tot."

Glen Arthur I must confess myself unable to say much about, as what with the crowd in the paddock and never giving the horse a thought, he escaped my observation. He is a bay colt by Adventurer,

out of Maid of the Glen. I am told he is decidedly good looking, and as he ran like a race horse there is no saying but what he may earn a name yet. After the scratching of Hidalgo, those unfortunates who had dropped their brass little thought Peter Price's stable would turn out so warm a member. Glen Arthur is a terrible savage.

Rob Roy, who was greatly interfered with in the race and was almost shut out at the "corner," ran both gamely and well; at the finish he was faster and fresher than any, as it is unfortunate that Cuvance delayed bringing him into the light sooner. He thinks himself he was actually second instead of third, and as many onlookers shared the same opinion, before the judge delivered his fiat, I am of the opinion that he really did in the scrimmage mistake one for the other. Rob Roy is decidedly the grandest mover of the lot and a glutton of a stayer, for although the race was comparatively slow to Tattenham corner, it was a cracker from there all the way home, and the son of Blair Athol and Columba showed not the least signs of being pumped out. He was bred by Mr. Coombes and sold at the Cobham stud company's sale.

The American candidate, Brown Prince, by Lexington, out of Britannia IV, was the object of as much anxious scrutiny as anything else, and uncommonly well did he pass the ordeal. He is a fine, slashing made colt, with the action of a pony, and showing a trifle more quality than the remainder of Mr. Sanford's string. In fitness he appeared wonderfully improved on his Newmarket form; but yet, he was not thoroughly wound up, and, though his victory was regarded by some as good as accomplished, men, accustomed to racing, could see at a mere glance that his lack of finish would stand greatly to his detriment at a period when he would most need it. His backers argued, truly enough, that he had proved himself a stayer, forgetting that even a steam engine has to come too when the coal has all run out. His first performance this season was winning a £100 plate over the Rowley mile, at Newmarket Craven meeting, beating, among others, Pirate, a fair performer last year, and having done this in a positive canter, his second in the Two Thousand should have been scarcely a surprise. His private trial was a favorable one, and conducted by the time test, a custom finding little favor among English turfites. An impression prevailed among those who had seen him at exercise over the Derby track the morning before the race, that he could not act going down the hill; and in the race I observed this to be extremely correct.

The Derby of '77 will not be referred to in future years as one of a very high class competition.

CARACTACUS.

Entries of the Jackson (Mich) Horse Fair Association.

June 26.—Three minute class. Premium—\$500.

H. P. Wade, Jefferson, Ohio, ch g Prosper.
 E. J. Miller, Lima, Ohio, b g Joe Hunter.
 Jas. Wilson & Son, Rushville, Ind., ch m Highland Mary.
 Paul Brown, Columbia Heights, N. Y., s m Lillie.
 J. C. Blake, Jackson, Mich., b s Dan. B. Hibbard.
 A. W. Benham, Jackson, Mich., blk g William D.
 Don A. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y., b m Adele Clark.
 Haddock & Conklin, Kansas, b g Edwin Forrest.
 E. L. Fitch, South Bend, Ind., br g Frank.
 Wm. H. Boyce, Indianapolis, Ind., blk g George.
 Parker Wineman, Rock Island, Ill., b m Elora.
 W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., ch m Mollie.
 H. Becker, Carthage, N. Y., b g Deck Wright.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., Lads Hoaglin.

SAME DAY.—2:30 class. Premium \$500.

Wm. Sinabauagh, Washing, Iowa, g m Rose of Washington.
 Wm. Darling, Chicago, Ill., b g Frank Davis.
 C. S. Case, Kinsman, Ohio, blk s Kinsman Boy.
 A. J. Miller, Georgetown, Ky., g m Lady Monroe.
 L. Glenn, New Orleans, La., b m Monarch Rule.
 Parker Wineman, Rock Island, Ill., b m Lady Logan.
 J. W. Knox, Pittsburgh, Pa., ch s Witwood.
 A. A. Rogers, New Philadelphia, O., s m Belle of Fairfield.
 S. H. Dunlap, Indianapolis, Ind., g s Rival.
 Geo. W. Fuller, Nashville, Tenn., b m Maud Williams.
 Chas. E. Stewart, Kalamazoo, Mich., ch g Dr. Lewis.
 W. H. Carpenter, Saginaw, Mich., ch g Josh Billings.

JUNE 27.—2:40 class. Premium \$500.

C. H. Kuowiton, Quincy, Mich., br g Membrino General.
 Benj. Cooper, Tiffin, Ohio, br m Black Kate.
 H. P. Wade, Jefferson, Ohio, b g Dan.
 J. C. Blake, Jackson, Mich., b m Lizzie Davis.
 A. W. Benham, Jackson, Mich., blk m Lady Smith.
 Wm. Darling, Chicago, Ill., ch g St. George.
 C. S. Case, Kinsman, Ill., b s Vallant.
 C. F. McElrath, Niles, Mich., blk m Plow Boy.
 L. Glenn, New Orleans, La., b g Jacksonville Boy.
 A. J. Cleland, Niles, Mich., b s Jacksonville Boy.
 Morse Floyd, Pittsburgh, Pa., ch g Tanworth.
 G. E. Whitney, Cleveland, O., b s Abdallah Boy.
 Jno. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., s s Hannis.
 W. C. Becker, Steubenville, N. Y., ch g Croft.
 D. Muckle, Lexington, Ky., ch g Brilliant.

SAME DAY.—2:25 class. Premium \$500.

Jas. Wilson & Son, Rushville, Ind., ch m Elsie Good.
 Jno. M. Leach, Kokomo, Ind., r s Monarch, Jr.
 Wm. T. Dickson, St. Louis, Mo., ch g Marion.
 E. H. Broadhead, Milwaukee, Wis., ch g Mazomanie.
 Geo. W. Voorheis, Detroit, blk m Lady Turpin.
 W. H. Crawford, Chicago, Ill., b m Little Gipsy.
 Jno. Hines, New Philadelphia, O., g s Silversides.
 W. E. Starns, Detroit, br g Brown Dick.
 Jno. Pridgeon, Detroit, Mich., br g Fed Hooper.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., ch g Planter.

JUNE 28.—2:50 class. Premium \$500.

H. P. Wade, Jefferson, O., ch g Prosper.
 E. J. Miller, Lima, O., b g Joe Hunter.
 Jas. Wilson & Son, Rushville, Ind., ch m Highland Mary.
 Paul Brown, Columbia Heights, N. Y., s m Lillie.
 Sol. W. Kahn, Kokomo, Ind., s g Judge Pollard.
 J. M. Hill, Chicago, Ill., br g Captain Bunnell.
 Wm. T. Dickson, St. Louis, Mo., c m Corn.
 A. W. Benham, Jackson, Mich., blk g William D.
 Miller Bros., Detroit, Mich., b g Fleet.
 Don A. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y., b m Adele Clark.
 H. Van Ness, Rochester, N. Y., b m Indigo.
 Haddock & Conklin, Kansas, Mo., b g Edwin Forrest.
 L. D. Caldwell, Lewisville, Ind., ch s Little Wonder.
 E. L. Fitch, South Bend, Ind., blk g Billy Osborn.
 Wm. H. Boyce, Indianapolis, Ind., blk g George.
 J. S. Keller, Peru, Ind., br g Henry Todd.
 G. E. Whitney, Cleveland, O., s g Captain Selleck.
 W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., ch m Mollie.
 Geo. W. Fuller, Nashville, Tenn., g g Clarence.
 W. R. Armstrong, Romeo, Mich., ch g Dan Donaldson.
 James Silby, Peoria, Ill., g m Lady M.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., Lady Hoaglin.

SAME DAY.—2:25 class; premium, \$500.

Frank Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis., b g Allen.
 Geo. Grove, Ottawa, Ill., b g Capt. Jack.
 Geo. W. Voorheis, Detroit, Mich., br g Tom Britton.
 W. H. Crawford, Chicago, Ill., g g Jack Draper.
 Jno. S. Baker, Seneca Falls, N. Y., b g Tom Keeler.
 C. B. Harvey, Few Philadelphia, O., b g Lew Scott.
 W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., blk g Scotland.
 Neil & Keltner, Columbus, O., b g Lewinski.
 I. Cornell, Kalamazoo, Mich., b m Lady Nesta.
 SAME DAY.—2:34 class; premium, \$500.
 Rice & McAllister, Niles, Mich., ch g Edward.
 J. B. Oliver, Milwaukee, Wis., b m Belle Moore.
 E. Chambers, Fredonia, N. Y., b s Tapp.
 W. Y. Norris, Detroit, Mich., ch m Lady Voorheis.
 Mallette & Perry, Toronto, Ont., blk g Black Mack.
 A. J. Miller, Georgetown, Ky., b s D. Monroe.
 A. W. Longley, Chicago, Ill., b s Monarch Chief.
 G. E. Whitney, Cleveland, O., b s Abdallah Boy.
 D. Muckle, Lexington, Ky., ch g Brilliant.
 Jno. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., s s Hannis.
 W. J. Slipper, ch m Easter Maid.
 Geo. W. Fuller, Nashville, Tenn., b m Maud Williams.
 I. Cornell, Kalamazoo, Mich., b m Lady Vesta.
 J. C. Blake, Jackson, Mich., b m Lizzie Davis.

SAME DAY.—Free for all class; premium, \$500.

J. M. French, Detroit, Mich., blk m Cozette.
 Higby & Schlenburg, Chicago, Ill., b g Little Fred.
 Moore Floyd, Pittsburgh, Pa., r g Slow Go.
 W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., br m Lady Maud.
 Jno. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., b m Nettie.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., b g Rarus.

GREAT EASTERN.—This mammoth trotter is not fulfilling the great expectations of his admirers. Though a great favorite previous to the start for the "Free for all" trot at Fleetwood Park on June 1st, his form disappointed his backers when he appeared on the track. He had a tucked up look and then fears were well grounded for he was the fourth horse in the race. His retrograde movement is ascribed to a change of drivers.

Entries of the Detroit Horse Fair Association.

JULY 3.—Three minute race. Purse of \$700.

E. J. Miller, Lima, Ohio, b g Joe Hunter.
 Paul Brown, Brooklyn, s m Lillie.
 H. P. Wade, Jefferson, Ohio, ch g Prosper.
 J. Wilson & Son, Rushville, Ind., c m Highland Mary.
 S. Hadley, Rochester, c m Belle H.
 D. A. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y., b m Adele Clark.
 A. W. Benham, Jackson, blk g William D.
 H. Van Ness, Rochester, ch g Indigo.
 Wm. H. Boyce, Peru, Ind., blk g George.
 W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, Pa., c m Mollie.
 H. Decker, Carthage, N. Y., b g Deck Wright.
 Haddock & Conklin, Kalamazoo, b g Edwin Forrest.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., — Lady Hoag.

SAME DAY.—2:30 race. Purse \$1,000.

C. S. Case, Kinsman, Ohio, blk s Kinsman Boy.
 Wm. Darling, Chicago, b g Frank Davis.
 E. E. Chambers, Fredonia, N. Y., d g Jerry Postell.
 Miller & Peters, Georgetown, Ky., g m Lady Monroe.
 L. Glenn, New Orleans, c m Monarch Rule.
 J. W. Knox, Pittsburgh, c s Nutwood.
 S. H. Dunlap, Indianapolis, c s Rival.
 W. Sinabauagh, Washington, Iowa, g m Rose of Washington.
 A. A. Rogers, New Philadelphia, Ohio, s m Belle of Fairfield.
 George W. Fuller, Nashville, b m Maud Williams.

JULY 4.—2:40 race. Purse of \$800.

Miller Bros., Detroit, s g Fleet.
 H. P. Wade, Jefferson, Ohio, br g Dan.
 C. S. Case, Kinsman, Ohio, b s Vallant.
 Wm. Darling, Chicago, c g S. H. George.
 Robert Mason, Detroit, b g Bill McLaughlin.
 G. W. Voorheis, Detroit, c s Indicator.
 L. Glenn, New Orleans, b g Jacksonville Boy.
 G. E. Whitney, Cleveland, b s Abdallah Boy.
 D. Muckle, Lexington, Ky., ch g Brilliant.
 John E. Turner, Philadelphia, s s Hannis.
 Moore Floyd, Pittsburgh, b m Beulah.
 W. C. Becker, Steubenville, N. Y., c g Croft.
 J. S. Keller, Peru, Ind., br g Henry Todd.

SAME DAY.—2:25 race. Purse of \$1,000.

G. W. Voorheis, Detroit, blk m Lady Turpin.
 J. M. Leach, Kokomo, Ind., r s Monarch, Jr.
 J. Wilson & Son, Rushville, Ind., c m Elsie Good.
 J. S. Baker, Seneca Falls, N. Y., b g Tom Ruter.
 John Hines, New Philadelphia, Ohio, g s Silversides.
 E. H. Broadhead, Milwaukee, c g Mazomanie.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., c g Planter.

JULY 5.—2:50 race. Purse of \$700.

Sol. W. Kahn, Kokomo, Ind., s g Judge Pollard.
 Paul Brown, Brooklyn, s m Lillie.
 E. J. Miller, Lima, Ohio, b g Jo Hunter.
 Miller Bros., Detroit, s g Fleet.
 H. P. Wade, Jefferson, Ohio, c g Prosper.
 J. Wilson & Son, Rushville, Ind., c m Highland Mary.
 J. M. Hill, Chicago, br g Capt. Bunnell.
 C. McElrath, Niles, blk g Plow Boy.
 D. A. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y., b m Adele Clark.
 A. W. Benham, Jackson, blk g Wm. D.
 H. Van Ness, Rochester, ch g Indigo.
 E. L. Fitch, South Bend, blk g Billy Osborn.
 G. E. Whitney, Cleveland, s g Capt. Selleck.
 W. H. Boyce, Peru, blk g George.
 Harrison Becker, Carthage, N. Y., b g Deck Wright.
 G. W. Fuller, Nashville, g g Clarence.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., — Lady Hoag.
 James Selby, Peoria, Ill., g m Lady M.

SAME DAY.—2:25 race. Purse of \$1,000.

G. W. Voorheis, Detroit, b g Tom Britton.
 J. S. Baker, Seneca Falls, N. Y., b g Tom Ruter.
 W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, blk g Scotland.
 C. B. Harvey, New Philadelphia, Ohio, b g Lew Scott.
 Frank Boyd, Milwaukee, b g Allen.

JULY 6.—2:34 race. Purse \$800.

George W. Voorheis, Detroit, c m Lady Voorheis, formerly Lady Rig gles.
 Pierce & McAllister, Niles, ch g Edward.
 E. E. Chambers, Muskegon, b s Tibb.
 Miller & Peters, Georgetown, Ky., b s D. Monroe.
 A. W. Longley, Chicago, b s Monarch Chief.
 D. Muckle, Lexington, Ky., ch g Brilliant.
 John E. Turner, Philadelphia, s s Hannis.
 G. W. Fuller, Nashville, b m Maud Williams.
 J. B. Oliver, Milwaukee, b m Belle Moore.
 SAME DAY.—2:17 race. Purse of \$3,000.
 J. M. French, of Detroit, blk m Cozette.
 A. P. Stevens & Bros., of Joliet, Ill., ch s Gen. Grant.
 W. H. Doble, of Philadelphia, Pa., br m Lady Maud.
 J. E. Turner, of Philadelphia, Pa., b m Nettie.
 Moore Floyd, of Pittsburgh, Pa., r g Slowgo.
 John Splann, San Francisco, Cal., b g Rarus.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN TROTTERS.—Lieutenant Theodore Von Ismailoff, son of the General of that name, who is in charge of one of the largest studs belonging to the Russian government, arrived in New York on June 14, on board the German steamship Herder, bringing with him five Orloff trotters. These are considered the first representative Russian racing stock yet imported. Mr. Wilans, of Baltimore, it may be remembered, some years back imported a number of carriage horses from the Muscovite Empire, which turned out very satisfactorily. The trotters above mentioned have been collected and are the property of a cavalry officer now engaged in the war, named Vladimir Ivanovitch Zabiotsky, of the Vladimir regiment (Seventeenth) of Uhlans, and Lieutenant Von Ismailoff, above mentioned, comes here as his agent. Mr. Ismailoff brings with him from Russia also a celebrated Russian driver, named Danieloff, whom, he says, "is in Russia what Budd Doble is—namely, one of the best drivers in the land." Owing to their long trip by land and sea, the five animals above mentioned are somewhat out of condition, and some weeks will elapse before a fair trial of their speed and mettle can take place. The following is a brief description of their pedigree:

A pair of black stallions, brothers, from four to five years old, from the stud of General D. Ivan Porloff, of Saratow. They are in Russia considered a very handsome and well matched pair, possessing very elegant shapes and motions, and very fleet for short distances.

A black mare, five years old, from the stud of M. T. Filimonoff, which is alleged to be a representative of the perfect breeder and possessed of strength and fleetness uncommon for her age.

Two grey stallions, from the stud of D. A. Englehardt. That gentleman it may be remembered, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 obtained the first medal for the beauty of the stallion Ouslada, issued from his stud, which had gained great reputation in Russia for its fleetness and endurance.

The trotting horse was first bred in Russia in 1775, by Count Alexis Orloff Tchikowsky, and an exhaustive treatise on the subject has lately been published by a much respected authority, Mr. Popoff, in the "Journal of the Horse," published in St. Petersburg, which also gives an account of the Russian Trotting matches for the past fifteen years. The foundation of the Russian trotter was laid by the Arabian stallion, Smetanxa, who must have been no ordinary representative of the Oriental breed, judging from the wonderful trot of his descendants. From the union of Smetanxa with a Danish mare sprang Polkan I, who being in turn united to a Dutch mare, gave Bars I, which latter is the progenitor of a breed of trotting horses multiplied chiefly through his sons, Lubeznay I, Lebed I, and Doboy I. The English, Dutch and other breeds were freely used as freshening material, both by Count Orloff and his successors, V. T. Snishkin. The breed from its characteristics is entitled to style itself an independent breed. It is alleged that some of Count Orloff's trotters at Ostrow accomplished an English mile in 2:30, but it is hard to believe. With reference to the present importation it is reported that a trotting match will soon take place between one or more of them and our American trotters. Lieutenant Ismailoff wants the contest to take place according to the Russian regulations on the subject. He is familiar with our principal studs and knows the capabilities of our best trotters from a flying visit paid by him to this country last year. The five trotters are soon to be stabled at Fleetwood. They are imported as breeders, duty free. The following are their names: The Bell, the Ringing Bell, Big Swan, Little Swan and the Stock Exchange. They have been visited by a large number of sporting men from New York and much admired. All have tails which sweep the ground. No exhibition of their speed will take place for a month at least till they have fully recovered from the fatigues incident to their long sea voyage. Lieutenant Ismailoff has brought with him two four-wheeled racing droshkies, which have very small wheels, and a teakle or Russian carriage, in which three horses are driven. In addition to the celebrated Moscow driver Danieloff, he brings with him a Mr. Lemino, who was for many years a trainer for the Grand Duke Nicholas, and who has also been employed at the Russian stud, near Moscow.

Racing and Trotting.

American Jockey Club Spring Meeting—Jerome Park, New York.

THIRD DAY—JUNE 8.

On the third day the attendance was not up to the average, though several thousand persons were present. The races were postponed on Thursday on account of the rain and heavy track until to-day. The track was still heavy though drying rapidly. The hill was crowded as it always is crowded, plainly showing the love of the poorer classes for the sport of running racing, especially when they can enjoy it without taxation. The sporting gentlemen on the hill devoted their attention to a bookmaking company that were enconced in a little frame building on the brow of the hill, and who were laying the odds against the runners from a quarter up to \$10. These gentlemen were however, pretty well known, and the banker felt safe of getting his money if he showed right judgment in placing it.

On the quarter stretch some few gentlemen who had backed Rappahannock last evening for the mile heats had a practical illustration of the harshness of the P. P. rule, as shortly before the races commenced the judges gave notice that Rappahannock would not start and therefore his backers lost their money. It seems rather hard, but it is inevitable, as it would be impossible for a man to make a book unless he was thus protected. For instance, five horses might be entered in a race—A, B, C, D and E—and the betting the night before was 2 to 1 against A, 5 to 2 against B, 3 to 1 against C, 5 to 1 against D and 7 to 1 against E. If, on the morning of the race, A, B and C were scratched, the bookmaker would be left in the unpleasant position of having laid his book against two at 5 and 7 to 1; or, in other words, he would be obliged to lose. The P. P. system is therefore unavoidable in the bookmaking system of betting.

The first race was the Juvenile Stakes, for two-year-olds, of \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$500 added; the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes; the distance half a mile. There were thirty-six nominations for the stakes, twelve of which came to the post. Perfection was a great favorite, the second choice being Duke of Magenta, Allever third in favor. The betting of the bookmakers ranged as follows: Perfection even; Duke of Magenta, 4 to 1; Bet Arlington colt, 10 to 1; Baywood—Lazzy colt, 12 to 1; Allever, 3½ to 1; Clabaugh's Jet, 10 to 1; Withers' Geneva colt, 6 to 1; Danicheff, 6 to 1; Pride of the Village, 8 to 1, and Maritana, 8 to 1. The Duke of Magenta was first away. They dashed up the straight quarter to the three-quarter pole, and when they came into the quarter or homestretch, the Duke of Magenta was leading a length. The youngsters came rapidly up the stretch to the furlong pole. Duke of Magenta was leading, Allever second, Perfection third. After a very exciting finish Perfection won the race by a short head, Duke of Magenta second, half a length in front of Allever. Time, :51.

The second race was for a purse of \$600; mile heats. For this event there were four entries. Rappahannock was withdrawn on account of the supposed dangerous condition of the track.

First Heat.—Sallie McCrea took the lead. Going around the upper turn Braemer fell to third place and Sallie led to the quarter pole half a length. They went out of sight in this way, and when they again appeared in view Sallie was still showing the way a length in front of Dauntless, the latter two lengths ahead of Braemer. At the three-quarter pole the horses were nose and tail, but, as they entered the homestretch, they all made for the outside position, where the track was best, and for a hundred yards it was difficult to say which was in front. When the horses passed the furlong pole it was plain that Sallie McCrea had the others in hand, and she came on and won the heat by three lengths, Dauntless second, three lengths in front of Braemer. Time—1:32½.

Second Heat.—Sallie McCrea was the favorite at 4 to 1 over the field. Braemer took the lead with the fall of the flag. Braemer showed the way around the upper turn, down by the bluff, and along the lower turn. The struggle began between the fillies when they were 100 yards away from the three-quarter pole, when both of them quickly passed Braemer, and they swung into the homestretch side and side. Sallie on the right hand side, but both close over on the high ground where the running was best. A most exciting struggle all the way up the homestretch terminated by Dauntless winning the heat by a neck in 1:33.

Third Heat.—Even betting on the result. Sallie McCrea jumped away with the lead, and at the turn was two lengths in front of Dauntless. She showed the way around the upper turn and to the bluff, but here Hayward began to move Dauntless up and as they went out of sight they were nearly parallel. When the fillies appeared on the lower turn they were head and head, Dauntless on the outside, which gave her the best of the track when they came into the homestretch. The race was a close one all the way up the stretch, when Dauntless, inch by inch, began to leave her competitor, and she came home a winner by half a length in 1:55.

THE THIRD RACE was for a purse of \$500; maidens allowed, if 4 years old, 7 lbs, if 5 years old or upward, 12 lbs; one mile and a half. For his race there were five entries. Ambush was the favorite. Fraud the second choice. Kenny third, Preston fourth and Oriole the last in favor. Kenny was first away; Oriole had two lengths the best of it around the bluff and lower turn. She came in sight, after running round the hill, leading two lengths, which advantage she held at the three-quarter pole, Kenny still second, Fraud third, Ambush fourth, Preston bringing up in the rear in his own unsatisfactory way. Oriole galloped strong up the homestretch and won the race by two lengths, Fraud second, Ambush third, Preston fourth, Kenny fifth. Time—2:49.

THE FOURTH RACE was for a purse of \$500, for three-year-olds; maidens allowed 3 lbs; the distance one mile and an eighth. Nine were entered for this event. Lady Salyers and Grecian Maid were the favorites, Lucifer third, Miss Bassett next, and then Palmetto, Frederick the Great and the Ratan colt had 10 to 1 against them. Palmetto was first away; Frederick the Great showed the way around the upper turn by a length, and was clear of the others at the quarter pole; he won the race by two lengths, Caracala second, one length ahead of the Ratan colt, by Lexington. Time—2:05½.

The fifth race was a steeplechase for a purse of \$250, the gift of P. Lorillard, the club to give \$50 to the second horse; welter weights; horses that had never won a steeplechase allowed 7 lbs.; winners of a steeplechase this year to carry 7 lbs. extra; the distance about two miles and a quarter; any number of horses allowed by the same owner; the entrance free. For this event there were four starters. Resolute was the favorite over the field at odds. He took the lead at the start, and galloped home a winner by two lengths, Doubtful second and Bragelone third. Time, 4:07.

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB RACES—Third Day, June 8—First Race—The Juvenile Stakes for two year olds, of \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$500 added; the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes. Half a mile.

P. Lorillard's b f Perfection, by Lexington, dam Maiden...Barrett 1
G. L. Lorillard's b c Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, dam Magenta...Barbee 2
J. A. Grinstead's b c Allever, by Gilroy, dam Sequin...Sayres 3
G. L. Lorillard's b f Maritana, by Lexington, dam Black Slave...Smith 0
W. Astor's ch f Pride of the Village, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter...Ford 0
F. Smythe's ch c Danicheff, by Glenelg, dam Salina...Mathews 0
D. McDaniel's ch f, by Harry Bassett, dam Bet Arlington...Haywood 0
P. Lorillard's b f Judith, by Glenelg, dam Mme. Dudley, 107 lbs...Cotton 0
D. D. Wither's ch c, by Australian, dam Geneva...Sparling 0
D. McDaniel's b c, by Baywood, dam Lazy...Clark 0
E. A. Clabaugh's blk f Jet, by Vauxhall, dam Heatherbell, Holloway 0
Charles Reed's ch f Bridget, by Lexington, dam Milner's dam...Scott 0
Time—0:51.

SAME DAY—Purse \$600; mile heats.
A. Belmont's b f Dauntless, by Macaroni, dam Artless, 4 yrs, 113 lbs...Hayward 2 1 1
F. Smythe's b f Sallie McCrea, by Revolver, dam Nuisance, 3 yrs, 96 lbs...Mathews 1 2 2
George Longstaff's br c Braemer, by Warrimster, dam Inversnaid, 3 yrs, 101 lbs...Swim 3 3 0
Time—1:52½, 1:53, 1:55.

SAME DAY—Purse \$500; maidens allowed, if 4 years old, 7 lbs; if 5 or upward, 12 lbs; one mile and a half.
Oden Bowie's ch f Oriole, by Kingdasher, dam My Maryland, 3 yrs, 95 lbs...Sparling 1
George Longstaff's b c Fraud, by Revolver, dam Skipper, 4 yrs, 111 lbs...Evans 2
George L. Lorillard's br c Ambush, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 4 yrs, 118 lbs...Barbee 3
P. Lorillard's ch g Preston, by Planet, dam Miss Morgan, 4 yrs, 115 lbs...Barrett 0
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch c Kenney, by Carles, dam by Red Eye, 4 yrs, 111 lbs...Hughes 0
Time—2:49.

SAME DAY—Purse \$500, for three-year-olds; maidens allowed 3 lbs. One mile and an eighth.
W. Astor's b c Frederick the Great, by Lexington, dam Mildred Ford 1
A. Belmont's ch c Caracala, by Kingdasher, dam Camilla...Brown 2

E. V. Snediker's ch c by Lexington, dam Ratan...Booth 3
Dwyer Brother's b f Palmetto, by Naragansett, dam Minnie Minor Spillman 0
D. McDaniel's b f Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, dam Geneva...Swim 0
T. W. Doswell's b f Grecian Maid, by Glenelg, dam Grecian Bend Fisher 0
Geo. L. Lorillard's br c Lucifer, by Lexington, dam Lady Motley Barbee 0
D. J. Crouse's ch c Auburn, by Revolver, dam Regards...Hughes 0
D. Wither's ch f Miss Bassett, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird Sparling 0
Time—2:05½.

THE FIFTH RACE.

SAME DAY—Steeplechase, purse \$250, the gift of P. Lorillard; the club to give \$50 to second horse; welter weights; horses that have never won a steeplechase allowed 7 lbs.; winners of a steeplechase this year to carry 7 lbs. extra; about two miles and a quarter; any number of horses may be entered by the same owner; entrance free.
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch b Resolute, by Revolver, dam Mattie C, aged 156 lbs...Sutcliff 1
Charles Reed's b c Doubtful, by Oysterman, Jr., dam Spotted Flawn 4 yrs, 136 lbs...Maney 2
D. McDaniel's b c Bragelone, by Baywood, dam by Scythian, 4 yrs, 139 lbs...Midgley 3
J. H. Dowling's br h Retriever, by Lexington, dam Margaret Anderson, 6 yrs, 140 lbs...Cooney 0
Time—4:07.

Trotting at Dexter Park.

The trotting season at Chicago was opened on Tuesday June 12th, with two events to inaugurate the first meeting. The entries to the different events though not large in number were of a good class, and better contests were never witnessed on this track. The uncertain performances of the horses engaged, and the absence of records made the betting lively on the results. On the first day the 3:00 race brought out a supposed new aspirant to trotting fame in the chestnut gelding Wild Irishman, an entry all the way from Virginia, and who had also been entered in all the slow classes. A disagreement in the stable which brought him out developed bad feelings, and at the finish of the fourth heat one of their number entered a protest as to the eligibility of the horse, and exposed him as the sorrel gelding Hunter, with a record of 2:23. This claim was sustained by other suspicious which were aroused, and the refusal of the owner and driver to take the necessary oath. The horse was promptly ruled out, and his expulsion will follow in due order.

With Irishman out of the race, and Minnie Taylor flagged in the fourth heat, the last one was easy for Ella, she winning in 2:48½, with Fred a good second.

The match between Messrs. Waixel & Evers' geldings for \$100 a side, resulted in a victory for the former gentleman. On the second day, the match for \$100 a side, made by the same gentlemen between the geldings Sarley K and Iowa Boy, gave those in attendance an afternoon's sport well worth seeing. The partisans of each owner rallied to the pool box with that well known pluck characteristic of the stock yard boys. On the fourth and concluding day, the races billed were for the 2:40 and 2:25 classes. Both races were well contested, the former requiring six heats before a result was reached. St. George, who had been played heavily for a winner, found in Maggie S. and the gelding Emerald, two warm competitors. The gray mare was conceded to be the better horse, and after the conclusion of the fifth heat, which was pronounced no heat, though time was announced, her driver was changed; but St. George's winning had been set down as a foregone conclusion, and, after a spirited heat, he was awarded the heat and race. The trot between the 2:25 class was one of the best we have ever witnessed. Mr. Crawford, the trainer of Little Gypsy, being under the weather, secured the services of John Spinn to pilot his mare, and her success in the race may be justly attributed to his superior generalship and ability in her handling.

The following is a summary:
DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, JUNE 12, 1877.—Purse of \$400 for 3:00 class.
John Keyes' b m Ella F...3 1 1
Wm. Darling's blk g Fred...3 2 3
Robert F. O'wiler's ch g Wild Irishman...1 2 2
William Hodges' b m Minnie Taylor...2 4 4
Time—2:45½, 2:37½, 2:37½, 2:32, 2:48½.

SAME DAY.—Match \$100 a side; trotting.
Isaac Waixel's blk g Frank G...1 1 1
Thomas Evers' blk g Ethan...2 2 2
Time—2:45, 2:45½, 2:44½.

DEXTER PARK, JUNE 13.—Purse, \$500, for 2:45 class.
Henry McNulty's ch g Shoo Fly...1 1 1
W. Hodges' br m Minnie Taylor...2 2 3
S. Crook's ch g Jack Carter...3 3 2
Time—2:43½, 2:43½, 2:44½.

SAME DAY.—Mile heats, three in five to harness; purse, \$300 a side.
Isaac Waixel's ch g Sarley K...2 1 1
T. Evers' b g Iowa Boy...1 2 2
Time—2:40½, 2:39½, 2:35, 2:39½, 2:39½.

DEXTER PARK, JUNE 14, 1877.—Purse of \$400; 2:50 class.
F. N. Fancher's g m Lady M...1 1 1
Charles Ferber's g m Prairie Lily...2 2 2
S. W. Kohn's ch g Judge Pollard...dr
Robert Fowler's ch g Wild Irishman...dr
Time—2:36½, 2:36½, 2:41.

SAME DAY.—Purse of \$300, 2:40 class.
William Darling's ch m Quaker Girl...1 1 1
H. Hill's br g Bacchus...4 2 2
Ira Spalding's g g Spot...2 3 4
George Logan's blk g Frank G...3 4 3
Time—2:41, 2:40, 2:41½.

DEXTER PARK, JUNE 15.—Purse of \$500, 2:40 class.
William Darling's ch g St. George...2 1 3
S. W. Allerton's br g Emerald...1 4 3
S. Crook's gr m Maggie S...3 2 2
D. H. Sherman's b g David H...4 3 4
Time—2:30½, 2:32½, 2:31, 2:31, 2:32, 2:34½.

SAME DAY.—Purse of \$300, 2:35 class.
John Spinn's b m Little Gypsy...1 2 1
William Darling's b g Frank Davis...2 1 3
H. C. Henry's b g Joe Pettitt...3 3 2
John Keyes' b g Stranger...4 4 4
Time—2:30½, 2:29, 2:28½, 2:30.

Trotting at Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO DRIVING PARK, JUNE 12, 1877.—Purse \$600; 2:34 class.
A. W. Longley's br s Munroe Chief...1 1 1
J. B. Oliver's br m Belle Moore...2 2 6
J. A. Miller's b s D. Munroe...3 5 2
Alice & McAllister's c g Edward...7 3 3
E. Chamber's blk s Tubbs...4 4 7
I. Cornell's b m Lady Vesta...5 7 4
Owner's b g Little Tom...6 6 5
Time—2:29, 2:29½, 2:30½.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$300; running; mile heats.
Owner's c g Probability...1 1 1
Owner's c b Bob Thomas...2 2 2
Owner's b m Florine...4 4 3
Owner's c g Creighton, Jr...2 4 4
Owner's c m Danger...5 5 5
Owner's b m Lady Tilton...6 6 6
Time—1:48½, 1:47.

KALAMAZOO DRIVING PARK JUNE 13.—Three minute class, purse \$800.
Don A. Clark's b m Adele Clark...2 1 1
H. P. Wade's c g Prosper...3 2 2
Paul Brown's s m Lillie...1 ds
Parker Wineman's b m Elenora...ds
E. S. Fitch's br g Frank...ds
Haddock and Conklin's b g Edwin Forest...ds
Time—2:36½, 2:31½, 2:25½.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$600, 2:30 class.
L. Glenn's b m Monarch Rule...4 1 4
W. Sinabauer's g m Rose of Washington...7 0 1
W. H. Carpenter's c g Josh Billings...1 5 2
Parker Wineman's b m Lady Logan...3 2 5
C. S. Case's blk g Kinsman Boy...2 6 3
Chas. E. Stewart's c g Lewis...6 7 2
Owner's g m Lady Munroe...5 0 7
Time—2:29½, 2:29½, 2:32, 2:31½, 2:30, 2:28.

KALAMAZOO DRIVING PARK.—Purse \$600; 2:40 class.
Owner's c m Lady Voorhees...4 1 3
Owner's b g Teaser...1 2 3
L. Glenn's b s Jacksonville Boy...6 3 1
C. H. Knowlton's b g Mambrino General...2 6 7
Owner's br m Kate...5 4 4
A. J. Cleland's c g Taworth...7 6 5
G. E. Whitney's b s Abdallah Boy...5 5 8
Time—2:39½, 2:31½, 2:30½, 2:30½, 2:35, 2:35½, 2:36½.

SAME DAY.—Purse, \$600; 2:36 class.
George W. Voorhees' b g Tom Britton...2 6 1
John S. Baker's b g Tom Keeler...1 4 3
Nell & Kettner's b g Lewinski...5 2 5
Geo. Grove's b g Capt. Jack...4 1 3
W. H. Crawford's g g Jack Draper...3 5 4
Frank Boyd's b g Allen...7 3 6
I. Cornell's b m Lady Vesta...6 7 6
Time—0:00, 2:26, 2:26½, 2:25½, 2:28.

KALAMAZOO DRIVING PARK, JUNE 15th.—Purse \$600—2:50 class.
Don A. Clark's b m Adele Clark...2 1 1
Paul Brown's c m Setter...1 8 5
Owner's c m Ida...4 2 2
G. E. Whitney's c g Capt. Sellick...3 3 3
Miller Bro.'s c g Fleet...5 5 4
H. Decker's b g Deck Wright...6 4 6
E. L. Fitch's blk g Billy Osborn...7 7 dr
L. V. Caldwell's c s Little Wonder...8 6 dr
Time—2:31½, 2:31½, 0:00, 2:33½.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$800—Free for all.
E. H. Broadhead's c g Mazomanie...2 1 1
J. M. French's blk m Cozette...1 2 3
M. Higbee's b g Little Fred...3 3 2
Time—2:24½, 2:25, 2:25, 2:26½.

Grand Prix de Paris.

(By Special Telegram.)

PARIS, JUNE 10.—Grand Prix de Paris of 100,000 francs in specie, added to sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each, 600 francs forfeit; colts 121 lbs, fillies 118 lbs, one mile seven furlongs.
Count F. de la Grange's ch c St. Christophe, by Mortemer, out of Isohne...1
Prince d'Arenberg's b c Joueur, by Mars out of Joliette...2
Baron A. de Rothschild's b c Strachino, by Parmesan out of Old Maid...3
Count de Lagrange's ch c Verneuil, by Mortemer, out of Regalia...4
Mr. C. Trotter's br c K. G., by Knight of the Garter, out of Marie...5
W. De Grabowski's b c Dark Blue, by Blue Gown, out of Sunbeam...6
Count G. De Juigne's b c Charivari the Second, by Capitallist, out of Charly...7
Jonleur was a hot favorite at odds against the field, 8 to 1 was bet against Strachino and 50 to 1 against St. Christophe. The winner, St. Christophe, had shown no first-class form prior to the race. He was third in the Alp stakes at Paris on April 8th to Strachino and Mondaine at weight for age over 1¼ miles. On May 6th, he won the Prix du Printemps, beating nothing good at weight-for-age over one mile seven furlongs, and was a bad last in the grand Prix de Produits, 1¼ miles, at Paris to Jonleur and Fontainebleau. Distance seems to be his forte.

Turf Notes.

THE QUINCY MEETING.—Quincy, Ill., June 13, 1876.—Editor Chicago Field:—The Quincy Fair Association will give a Fall trotting meeting at Singleton Park, mile track, Sept. 4 to 7 inclusive, and hang up—first day \$400, for 3m horses, \$500 for 2:37 horses, \$150 for running, one mile and repeat.

Second day—\$500 for 2:50 horses, \$600 for 2:32 horses, \$300 for running, 3 in 5, mile heats.

Third day—\$500 for 2:42 horses, \$700 for 2:37 horses, \$300 for pacers, \$100 for running, mile dash.

Fourth day—\$300 for 3m horses, \$1,000 for free-for-all, \$250, running, two miles and repeat.

Also best drilled military company, \$100 to first, \$50 to second. This meeting will be managed by the best horsemen here, and will be conducted so that none can have any reason to complain; the money is all provided for and will be paid on the decision of the judges.

Ex-mayor I. M. Smith is president; Isaac Leem, capitalist, vice-president; U. S. Penfield, cashier first national bank, treasurer; Col. W. H. McDall, general agent blue line, secretary.

Yours Truly,

D. E. WILLIAMS.

THE POOL SELLERS IN NEW JERSEY.—All the pool sellers who were arrested in Hoboken for carrying on their business there were to have a hearing on June 8th, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Jersey City. The business was in full blast on June 7th, and the twice-arrested parties were quite unconcerned about the action of the Court. The greatest joke of all was that pools were actually offered on the probable disposition of the pool sellers' case by the Court. Judge Hoffman desired to have the case heard on the 8th, but the accused parties whispered their counsel that the Jerome Park races on that day would render it very inconvenient for them to be present, and they carried their point by having the examination set down for the 8th. They will be tried on two charges, one for maintaining a lottery and the other for keeping a disorderly house.

There is no specific statute against pool selling in the New Jersey Code. Attempts were made at every session of the Legislature during the past three years to pass a special act against pool selling, but the bills were defeated in every instance. The bills were levelled chiefly at a certain well known sporting man in connection with Monmouth Park. This shows that public sentiment in New Jersey is not as hostile to pool selling as some persons have represented.

FLEETWOOD PARK (N. Y.) STALLION AND COLT PURSES.—The following are the entries to the stallion and colt purses, to be trotted during the regular October meeting at Fleetwood Park: Champion Stallion Purse—Nil Desperandum, Thorneadale, Fearnaught, Jr., Orange Blossom, Banker, Thomas Jefferson, Young Sentinel, Coaster, General Grant and Blackwood, 2:28 Class—Hannis, Nil Desperandum, Result, Ben Morrill, King Philip, Champion, Jr., Aberdeen, Young Wilkes, Montezuma, Nutwood, White Line (formerly St. Lawrence), Voltaire, Highland Gray, Enfield, and American Boy. Three-year-olds—Rosalia Norwood, Peggy, Dexter Medium, Elwood Medium, Frank Medium, Touchstone, Little Hopes, Effie, Watchman, Emperor of Blackwood, and Miss Georgia. Four-year-olds—John M. Frost, Tommy Norwood, Norwood Chief, La Rosa, Sir Walter, Munroe Medium, Black Medium, May Medium, Stephen L., Hannibal, Dido, and Grace Darling. Five-year-olds—Ovation, Aulinda, Sadie Bell, John B., Pearson, Rattlebox, Lillie Mills, Montezuma, Darley, Flora, Black Medium, Little Sam, Jersey Boy, Midnight, and Edward.

SALE OF ION AND LILLIE PARISH.—Richard Penistan has sold his chestnut gelding Ion to Foster Dewey; price not made public. Ion was foaled in 1867, is 15½ hands high and can trot in 2:30. He was sired by Young Monarch, a son of the imported horse Monarch, dam by old Bashaw. Ion's disposition and style of going are first-class. Mr. Penistan also sold his bay mare Lillie Parish to Theodore Wernweg, of Philadelphia. Lillie Parish was foaled in 1871; she is 15½ hands high, white star in forehead, and her off hind foot is white. She was sired by Mambrino Patchen, full brother to Lady Thorne, and sire of Lady Stout. Her dam was by Vandal, her second dam by Chorister and her third dam by Ohio. This mare resembles Lady Thorne, and is very promising. Her disposition is excellent, and she is a superior mare in every respect.

THE TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS' MEETING.—The stakes of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders' entries will close on July 2d next. The association has selected Hartford track for its inaugural meeting, Hartford outbidding all other tracks and guaranteeing a profit to the breeders' association. The entries to stakes for foals of 1876 promises to be large. In the 2:20 stallion class we may expect to see Thorndale, Blackwood, Jr., and Nil Desperandum; this will be one of the most attractive races of the meeting. In the Green Horse Stake, Griswold's Gray Friar, Goldsmith's Powers, and Dr. Pooler's St. Reno were entered, but the race did not fill. Powers has since started for money, and is no longer eligible, but there will doubtless be others to take his place.

THOROUGHBRED FOALS IN 1875 AND '76.—There were 508 thoroughbred foals returned for 1875, 235 colts, 250 fillies and twenty-three dead foals, total 508. In 1876, there were 660 foals returned, 329 colts, 312 fillies, and nineteen dead foals, total 660, showing an increase of 152 in 1876 over 1875. The thoroughbred mares are scattered over such a wide extent of country that it is hard to get full and accurate returns, and there are a number that are bred every year to trotters. When breeders and owners become more thoroughly impressed with the importance of returning their foals each year, we may hope after a while to give accurate statistics of the increase and improvement made in these valuable animals.—Kentucky Live Stock Record.

SANFORD SHIPS MORE THOROUGHBREDS.—Mr. Sanford will ship from New York, on June 19th, four colts and fillies, in the steamer Idaho. They comprise a choice lot, consisting of Dancing Master, Cat-bray colt, two years old, by Glenelg dam La Folke, by Lexington; Cat-bray colt, two years old, by Glenelg, dam Niagara, by Lexington; chestnut filly, two years old, by Baywood, dam Earring, by Ringgold; bay filly, two years old, by Glenelg, dam Ulrica, by Lexington. The above arrived safely in New York from Kentucky. They are a superior lot in every way, and will be a great acquisition to Mr. Sanford's English stable.

LULA.—On June 15th, the last day of the Washington Trotting Meeting, Lula trotted against Goldsmith Maid's time—2:14—for a purse of \$1,000, but on three, attempts failed, the best time being 2:31½.

Trap Shooting.

The Illinois State Tournament.

NOTE.—It not being possible to obtain pigeons, Bogardus' traps and glass balls were substituted.

WEDNESDAY MORNING June 13.—Sweepstakes—Purse \$30; \$10 to first, \$6 to second, \$4 to third; five balls.

A. Price.....	01101-3	Farrer.....	01101-3
B. Wilcox.....	11110-4	E. L. Mayo.....	10101-3
S. H. Turell.....	01010-2	Reed.....	11110-4
W. B. Hauworth.....	00000-0	Allen.....	00000-0
C. E. Austin.....	01011-3	Evans.....	00001-1

Wilcox and Reed divided first money.

Ties on three.

Price.....	10110-3	Farrer.....	00011-2
Austin.....	10111-4	Mayo.....	11111-5

E. L. Mayo wins second money.

S. H. Turell wins third money.

Second Match—Sweepstakes purse, \$26; \$13 to first, \$3 to second, \$6 to third. Five balls.

B. Wilcox.....	01011-3	Austin.....	10101-3
Evans.....	01111-4	Brown.....	10101-3
Turell.....	01110-3	Price.....	00011-2
Mulford.....	11111-5	Allen.....	01100-2
Mayo.....	11111-5	Bates.....	00000-0
Hauworth.....	01100-2	Farrer.....	10110-3
Pierson.....	11110-4		

Ties on 5.

Mulford.....	01111-4	Brown.....	01110-3
Mayo.....	11011-4		

Mulford and Mayo divide first money. Second money divided between Evans and Pierson.

Ties on third.

Wilcox.....	01101-3	Austin.....	01111-4
Turell.....	11101-4	Farrer.....	11000-2

Second tie.

Turell.....	00	Austin.....	11
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Austin won third money.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SWEEPSTAKE.—Purse \$21; \$10 to first, \$6 to second, \$5 to third; 5 balls.

Pratt.....	11101-4	Stevens.....	10001-2
Reid.....	00011-2	Syme.....	01000-1
Evans.....	10110-3	Dee.....	01111-4
Mayo.....	01010-2	Brown.....	11110-4
E. Taylor.....	00101-2	C. Mulford.....	01110-3
Price.....	11111-6	Bates.....	11001-3
Campbell.....	10000-1	Wilcox.....	10101-3
H. Taylor.....	11110-4	Turell.....	01110-3
Gurrier.....	10101-3	Farrer.....	01101-3
Sturtevant.....	10110-3	Austin.....	01111-4
Allen.....	01000-1		

Ties on 3.

Evans.....	01110-3	Bates.....	00001-1
Gurrier.....	10110-3	Wilcox.....	11101-4
Sturtevant.....	01010-1	Farrer.....	11000-2
Mulford.....	01100-2		

Ties on 4.

Pratt.....	10111-4	Brown.....	11101-4
H. Taylor.....	01010-2	Austin.....	01010-2
Dee.....	11000-2	Turell.....	11100-3

Ab Price, 1st money; Pratt and Brown divide 2nd money; Wilcox 3rd money.

Team shooting, 15 balls. First prize, breech-loading shot gun; second prize, three Bogardus' traps; third prize, keg powder.

Quincy Shooting Club, Quincy, Ill.

W. B. Hauworth.....	00101	00110	01111-8
C. E. Austin.....	10110	10011	11101-10
A. Brown.....	11111	11111	10010-12
A. Farrer.....	00110	01110	00111-8

Total.....38

Audubon Club, Chicago, Ill.

C. Kern.....	11111	11001	11101-12
S. H. Turell.....	11111	01100	11100-10
A. Price.....	01111	11111	01100-10
B. Wilcox.....	01001	11010	11100-8

Total.....40

*Balk—scored lost.

Evanston Gun Club, Evanston, Ill.

J. O. Pierson.....	11001	00000	10011-6
H. A. Taylor.....	01001	01101	00000-5
H. G. Evans.....	01100	01011	10101-8
D. F. Reed.....	10010	01100	01101-6

Total.....25

Chicago Gun Club, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Taylor.....	10111	11111	00111-12
A. Kleinman.....	11111	11111	01011-13
W. Haskell.....	11000	01110	11010-8
C. Willard.....	11111	11111	01101-13

Total.....46

Sycamore Shooting Club, Sycamore, Ill.

J. L. Pratt.....	10100	10011	11001-8
E. L. Mayo.....	11011	10000	11011-9
R. Dee.....	00100	10100	01110-6
C. Mulford.....	01111	11101	11001-11

Total.....34

Capt. A. H. Bogardus, referee.

The Chicago Gun Club got the gun, the Audubon Club the traps, and the Quincy Club the powder.

LAST YEAR'S SCORE.

The following is the score of the teams last year which contested this year. Pigeons were used last year; glass balls this year.

Audubon Club, Chicago.			
J. J. Kleinman.....	11111	*1111	11111-15
E. C. Abbott.....	11111	11111	11111-15
S. H. Turell.....	11111	11111	01111-14
Ab Price.....	11111	11111	11111-15

Total.....58

Chicago Gun Club.

Chas. Willard.....	11111	11111	01111-14
Wm. Haskell.....	*1111	11111	11011-13
T. W. Willard.....	11101	11111	10111-13
F. P. Taylor.....	11011	11111	10111-13

Total.....58

Quincy Club.

Wm. Noakes.....	01111	01011	10111-11
E. R. Chatten.....	01101	11111	11001-11
H. Miller.....	11111	11011	11110-13
W. B. Hauworth.....	11111	11111	*1111-14

Total.....49

Evanston Club.

S. Randall.....	11110	11110	10110-11
E. H. Grubb.....	01001	11011	11101-10
R. W. Stafford.....	11001	11110	11111-11
George Franklin.....	01111	11111	01101-12

Total.....44

Sycamore Club.

E. L. Mayo.....	11000	01010	10110-7
Erl Bates.....	11111	11010	00011-10
Wm. Brice.....	11101	01100	01011-9
J. L. Pratt.....	01111	10111	11111-13

Total.....39

SWEEPSTAKES.—Purse \$16; \$7 to first, \$5 to second, \$4 to third.

A. Price.....	01010-1	Turell.....	11011-4
J. Kleinman.....	01111-4	Austin.....	10101-3
E. T. Martin.....	11111-5	Bogardus.....	01111-4
A. Kleinman.....	11101-4	H. Taylor.....	00000-0
Haskell.....	11101-4	Reed.....	01000-1
F. Taylor.....	11101-4	Mayo.....	00011-2
Willard.....	11111-5	Farrer.....	10010-2
Pratt.....	00111-3	Brown.....	11101-4

Ties on 3, miss and out.

Pratt.....	0-0	Austin.....	1-1
Price.....	0-0		

Ties on 4, miss and out.

J. Kleinman.....	0-0	Turell.....	110-2
A. Kleinman.....	1111-4	Bogardus.....	1110-3
Haskell.....	0-0	Brown.....	10-1

Martin and Willard divided 1st money; A. Kleinman 2nd money; Austin 3rd money.

On Thursday Captain Bogardus gave an exhibition match in which he was to break 50 glass balls in 5 minutes. He fired at 70 in 5 minutes, breaking 51 and missing 19.

Kansas City Tournament.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Below find full score of the regular purses at the Kansas City tournament. In consequence of the scarcity of birds and also very bad weather, it raining more or less every day, the attendance both of shooters and spectators was much less than usual. In addition to the purses a number of sweepstakes were shot both at birds and balls.

JUNE 5, 1877.—Purse No. 1.—Match for pigeons; entrance, \$7.50; purse, \$150; \$75 to first, \$40 to second, \$25 to third, \$10 to fourth; 6 single rises each; Kansas City rules to govern; Abe Kleinman, referee; D. Hall, scorer.

Ramage.....	00111-4	Jarrett.....	01111-5
Miles.....	10111-5	Perry.....	10111-5
McGee.....	11101-5	Caldwell.....	11011-5
Bart, A. G.....	11101-4	Stockwell.....	11110-4
McDearmon.....	10101-4	Buchman.....	11111-6
Bart, C. A.....	11110-5	Bell.....	11101-5
Werk.....	01101-4	Erb.....	11100-3
Caven.....	11011-5	LeCompte.....	01101-4
Marsh.....	11011-5	Underwood.....	01110-4
Morris.....	11101-5	Martin.....	110110-4
Cockrell.....	11101-5		

Buchman wins 1st money.

Ties on 5, 26 yards.

Miles.....	10-1	Cockrell.....	0-0
McGee.....	111-3	Jarrett.....	111-3
Bart, C. A.....	10-1	Perry.....	10-1
Caven.....	10-1	Caldwell.....	10-1
Marsh.....	10-1	Bell.....	10-1
Morris.....	111-3		

Ties on 5, 31 yards.

McGee.....	101-2	Jarrett.....	100-1
Morris.....	101-2		

Tie again.

McGee.....	011-2	Morris.....	100-1
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McGee wins 2d money.

Ties on 4, 26 yards.

Ramage.....	011-2	Stokwell.....	011-2
Bart, A. G.....	101-2	LeCompte.....	010-1
McDearmon.....	010-1	Underwood.....	010-1
Werk.....	110-2	Martin.....	101-2

Ties on 4, 31 yards.

Ramage.....	0-0	Stockwell.....	0-0
Bart, A. G.....	0-0	Martin.....	0-0
Werk.....	111-3		

Werk wins 3d money; Erb 4th money.

JUNE 5, 1877.—Purse No. 2; match for glass balls; entrance \$5, purse \$100; \$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$15 to third, \$10 to fourth; 10 single rises each, Bogardus rules to govern. Mr. Marsh, referee. Mr. S. Hall, scorer.

Stubbs.....	00011	11101-6	Levi.....	00110	10010-4
Kleinman.....	11111	11110-9	Bell.....	00111	01111-7
McDearmon.....	11110	11001-7	Morris.....	11101	01110-7
Erb.....	10101	01011-6	Caren.....	00110	00101-4
Perry.....	01111	11111-9	LeCompte.....	01110	11111-8
Davis.....	11111	10100-8	Stockwell.....	01001	00000-2
Spears.....	01101	10000-4	Hall.....	10111	10111-8
Miles.....	11110	11001-7	McGee.....	11111	11111-10
Bart, A. G.....	00000	11000-2			

Ties on 9, 21 yards.

Kleinman.....	11111-5	Perry.....	110w-2
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Ties on 8, at 21 yards.

Davis.....	10110-3	Hall.....	10101-8
LeCompte.....	01111-3		

Second tie on 8, at 21 yards.

Davis.....	01111-4	Hall.....	101 out
LeCompte.....	010 out		

Ties on 7, at 21 yards.

McDearmon.....	10111-4	Bell.....	0110 out
Miles.....	00 out	Morris.....	01111-4

Second tie on 7, at 21 yards.

McDearmon.....	11011-4	Morris.....	1100 out
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McGee wins first money, Kleinman second, Davis third, and McDearmon fourth money.

JUNE 5, 1877.—Purse No. 3; match for pigeons; entrance \$7.50; purse \$150; \$75 to first, \$40 to second, \$25 to third, \$10 to fourth; 3 double each, Kansas City Club rules to govern. Col. McMillan, referee; S. Hall, scorer.

Bucknum.....	11 01 00-3	LeCompte.....	11 11 00-4
Erb.....	00 01 11-3	Miles.....	10 10 10-3
Bart, A. G.....	10 00 10-2	Morris.....	10 11 11-5
Jarrett.....	10 01 11-4	Caldwell.....	10 11 11-5
Stubbs.....	11 11 00-4	Underwood.....	10 10 10-2
Fredericks.....	10 11 10-4	Kleinman.....	11 11 11-6
Marsh.....	11 00 11-4	McGee.....	10 11 01-4
Werk.....	01 10 10-3	Levi.....	11 01 11-5
Bart, C. A.....	00 00 10-1	Hall.....	10 10 10-2
Caven.....	10 10 10-3	Martin.....	00 00 w
Davis.....	11 10 00-3	McDearmon.....	00 10 10-2
Cockrell.....	10 11 11-5		

Ties on 5, at 21 yards.

Cockrell.....	11 11-4	Caldwell.....	10 out
Morris.....	10 out	Levi.....	10 out

Ties on 4, at 21 yards.

Jarrett.....	00 out	Marsh.....	01 00-1
Stubbs.....	10 10-2	LeCompte.....	10 01-2
Fredericks.....	10 11-3	McGee.....	01 00-1

Ties on 3, at 21 yards.

Bucknum.....	11 11-4	Caven.....	00 out
Erb.....	11 10-3	Davis.....	10 out
Werk.....	10 out	Miles.....	10 out

Kleinman wins first money, Cockrell second, Fredericks third and Bucknum fourth money.

JUNE 6, 1877.—Purse No. 6; match for glass balls; entrance \$5; purse \$100; \$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$15 to third, \$10 to fourth; 10 single rises each; Bogardus rules to govern. J. J. Squires, referee; S. Hall, scorer.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1877.

Bench Shows.

The National American Kennel Club Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y., June 19.—C. H. Turner, Sec'y.
New York State Bench Show, Armory Hall, Syracuse, N. Y., June 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d.—Chas. Lincoln, Sup't. Entries close June 14.

Field Trials.

Iowa Field Trials, September.—
Tennessee State Sportsmen's Field Trials, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12.—H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y.

Intelligence.

BY ARNOLD BURGESS.

Intelligence, or the faculty of comprehending and receiving instruction, joined to the exhibition of an almost reasoning power in cases of emergency, is one of the most important qualifications of a dog; in fact, a dog devoid of intelligence is practically worthless. There can be no question that this is an hereditary acquirement, so that though we cannot, by any process, educate an animal up to it, we can breed for it, and in time produce a race with this as a marked characteristic.

Experience has demonstrated that if any faculty is allowed to lie dormant for a number of generations, it becomes weaker, and finally disappears altogether from the race. A writer upon English bench shows alludes to this as a reason why the produce of some of the noted prize strains has proved worthless in the field. He says, in substance, that exhibitors who breed for shows care only to have their dogs meet the requirements of the bench standard, that they are not broken or worked in the field, and consequently their produce shows lack of the hunting instincts or are gun shy. It is evident that the intelligence of the offspring depends entirely upon the education of the progenitors, and not merely those of the generation immediately preceding, but of those also which stretch back for years into the past. To stamp any peculiarity upon a breed, so that its exhibition in each succeeding litter may be confidently looked for, requires time and inbreeding. If intelligence is the quality desired, we must add to the above thorough and careful training of the higher faculties. Those who have tried it know how difficult it is to break well a whelp from unbroken parents, and from this we deduce the fact that the higher faculties depreciate before any change in the physical structure is noticeable. We also find that such lapse is much harder to make up for than to correct some deviation from the true physical type—all of which goes to show the great importance of keeping our dogs up to the highest pitch of well-balanced intelligence if we desire to preserve their usefulness in the field. We have seen beautiful animals, worthy bench models, such utter dullards that neither precept nor punishment could force an idea through their brains, or, instead of this same faculty has developed at the expense of all the others, as, for instance, pointing, which we have known carried to such excess that the dogs were constantly on point, though no game was present. Staunchness, too, we have seen overdone, and know of two dogs now good for nothing in the field, because they will stand from morning till night on any doubtful trail, unless pulled away, to resume the same unreasoning rigid adherence to their one faculty at the earliest opportunity. Such dogs are certainly not intelligent, and the fault is not their own, but is due to the false system upon which they have been bred.

To breed for an intelligent race we must start with as much of this faculty or capital in hand as we can get. Both dog and bitch must be thoroughly broken and experienced or grown before they are allowed to breed, the bitch must also be worked during pregnancy, or at least taken into the field and handled as if in training. This will give the hunting instinct to the pups, but this is not all required, for dogs will sometimes prove natural hunters yet be devoid of all other intelligence, so that they can neither be broken well nor made companionable as every dog should be. To secure this general intelligence both dog and bitch should be taught useful accomplishments, tricks, or anything that educates in a proper way, and above all they should be kept as much as possible in company of their master, since association with a superior is in itself the most impressive of all influences. The produce of the brace thus broken and educated, should be raised till old enough for the character of each individual to be recognized, the best should then be selected for stock animals and they too educated in the same way as their sire and dam have been. The sire and dam should then be bred to other dogs of equal abilities education and of the same general blood, that no new strongly different attributes may be introduced. From these litters individuals selected with the same care as in the first instance may be taken to mate with the produce of the first litter. Another point must now be considered and provided for, and that is, to so mate the produce with each other that any desirable faculty either may display, may be strengthened and perpetuated and the undesirable ones overcome. To do this of course each individual must be thoroughly understood by the breeder.

Such is the skeleton of the method of breeding from selected specimens by which intelligence, or any other faculty may be made a fixed and permanent characteristic of a race.

Archer on Mayhew.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Sir:—In your issue of June 9th I find under the head of "Answers to Correspondents," the following:

"Inquirer, New York.—Do you agree with the critic of Mr. Hallock's new book in *Forest and Stream*, who says that Mayhew's work is of no value, and that he was inferior to Youatt and Blaine?"

"Ans.—Decidedly we do not. We have seen Mayhew's remedies very thoroughly tested, and have known them to work wonderful cures. His system, whether old or new, was based upon common sense and humanitarian principles, while Youatt and Blaine direct the exhibition of doses that cannot fail to have the worst possible effects upon the general system, even if they cure the disease. The best authorities of England recognize Mayhew and regard him highly, and the statement you refer to is, in our opinion, a great error."

I presume the above is not from the pen of "Mohawk," as I have been led to believe him a physician. If I am right in this conjecture, I have no doubt but that he will bear me out in the following "criticism of the critic's critic."

First.—A wrong inference is drawn by the implied assertion that Mayhew is inferior to Youatt and Blaine in the treatment of diseases of canines. This has no foundation on fact, as the writer in the *Forest and Stream* merely asserts that the latter are superiors in pathological science, which is not only true, but these authors are acknowledged to have laid the foundations of canine pathology, to which no veterinary has since contributed one jot or tittle.

Second.—It is assumed that Mayhew is of value in the treatment of canine ailments, for "We have seen Mayhew's remedies very thoroughly tested, and have known them to work wonderful cures."

"Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee!" Medicines do

not work cures! Were that the case, there would be no necessity for medical science. All medicines act either directly or indirectly. Of the first class, or those which act directly, we have examples in leauthrids, on the neck of the bladder; in belladonna, on the iris; and in caustics applied to ulcerations, etc. The second class comprises by far the larger portion of medicinal substances; the cause of the disease being removed, the effect ceases and the result is the so-called cure. Medicines act simply by assisting nature to eliminate the disorder with which the patient is suffering. Were they cures, they would be specifics, and a specific would possess like action in every case of the same nature, irrespective of temperament, person, or the idiosyncrasies of disease. The instinctive healing power—the *vis medicatrix nature*—will, undoubtedly, in the majority of cases, relieve disease without the assistance of medicines. The credit thus due is too often ascribed to the drug or drugs which have been administered at the time of, or just previous to, recovery. The aphorism that, "What is good for everything is good for nothing," is especially applicable to therapeutics; hence, the assertion that any one set of medicines are serviceable, or infallible, can have no foundation. The great fault with canine therapeutics lies in such assumptions, and in the fact that medicines are administered empirically in the majority of cases—prescribed by those who have no idea of cause and effect, and are consequently unable to distinguish between the workings of nature and disease or of the action of medicines. If the animal recovers, the credit is instantly saddled upon the medicine given. If it dies—well! it was the "will of God." It can by no means be due to the ignorant application of the remedy! The great wonder to my mind is, that so few animals die under the dosings they receive at the hands of their masters, influenced by Mayhew, and "Answers to Correspondents," in the columns of our papers. All are open to the same criticism, and in an equal degree; and the more so, as it would puzzle the most rank disciple of Paracelsus to define the ailment, and the cause for the selection of the prescription given, in the majority of cases.

Who would think of applying to a paper—even one edited by a medical man—for like in formation regarding men, women and children? None but the most arrant knave would dare to prescribe in the loose manner that we all give advice for our canine friends, particularly if they are the property of our neighbors. Yet dogs are subject to diseases of the nervous system so rare in man, and so vague in their symptoms, as to be scarce ever recognized. Undoubtedly a large per cent of the canines that would recover if left alone, die through the mistaken zeal of their masters, backed by the "common sense and humanitarian principles" of Mayhew.

Of the humanitarian principles of the author I will speak farther on. The amount possessed, is not original with Mr. Mayhew M. R. C. V. S., (which title by the way, the gentleman had no right to assume), and when backed up by the profound and inexcusable ignorance evinced, can not demand that the work should be passed by unnoticed.

This "common sense" author says (page 246): "The intestines of the dog are peculiar. In the first place, it has no colon The cæcum is no more than a small appendage, a little sac attached to the main tube."

This shows a degree of ignorance which can not be accounted for, except that the author mistook the language of that treatise from which he borrowed his original (?) matter, which says on page 49: "The intestines of the dog, both large and small approximate closely in size, that one unacquainted with the anatomy of the animal would be led to believe the dog does not possess a colon."

The assertion that the dog is without that necessary appendage, a colon is ridiculous, and sufficient of itself to condemn the author. If he had only suspended the stomach to its colon, he would have done the animal some service, as it could then be emptied and filled at the will of his master, and thus a world of trouble be saved; but no! he has taken away the colon and left the poor animal to be stuffed and stuffed with food and medicine with no way of disposing of the undigested and useless remnants. However, he proves the falsehood of the assertion and exposes his ignorance when he says: "The cæcum is no more than a small appendage, etc." Almost every school boy knows that the cæcum is the blind pouch, or *cul de sac*, at the commencement of the colon; therefore, no colon, no cæcum! Luckily for the animal he possesses both.

The error regarding the cæcum is not so palpable; he does not distinguish between the cæcum and its vermiform appendix. This would not be strange in one ignorant of anatomy, as the appendix in the dog is so large as to almost merit the title of *intestinum cæci*, which is often given, it being to a great extent continuous with the cæcum. If so grossly and unnecessarily ignorant in the ground work of his profession, what must we expect of its superstructure!

Now let us look at his humanitarian principles. Mayhew recommends hydrocyanic (prussic) acid in four drop doses; and that no mistake may be made, he adds L. P. i. e. London Pharmacopoeia. This is an entirely different preparation from the "acidus hydrocyanicus dilutus" of the U. S. P. Allow me to quote from the L. P.: "So powerful a poison is evidently unsuited for ordinary medical purposes. A single drop placed on the tongue of a dog, killed it in forty-three seconds; applied to the eye of each, caused death in twenty seconds. The diluted acid is a powerful and direct sedative in doses of drops two to four, but the smaller dose should always be given at the commencement." I have known one drop of the dilute acid, of the L. P., placed on the tongue of a large healthy dog, to cause death in eighty-three seconds.

Mr. Mayhew prescribes opium in doses ranging from one to six or eight grains, two grains commonly. A surgeon in the U. S. Army carelessly gave two grains of opium to his setter on the strength of this "humanitarian" authority, and with difficulty saved the animal's life. I gave three grains to a coach dog at night; in the morning the animal was dead. If any one has exceeded this dose, or approached it within one grain, without endangering the life of his animal, he must thank the chemist from whom he obtained the drug.

Again: Strychnia and brucia are identical in action, or at least sufficiently so for practical purposes. Mr. M. says that the former in any dose, no matter how small, is fatal to the canine; yet he recommends nux vomica, which is dependent entirely on these principles for its efficacy, in doses of two grains. As nux contains four per cent. of strychnia, he gives a trifle over 1-12 of a grain of strychnia, the dose of which for man is 1-32 to 1-8.

On pages 77 and 107 castor oil and Epsom salts are condemned. He says of the former: "It often does the ill which months of care are needed to efface, even if the life be not destroyed." * * * to the dog is an active purge." This is all very true to a certain extent, and this information is drawn from the "Sportsman's Dictionary," as is all of value in the work that is not taken from Youatt and Blaine; yet in the face of this we find him recommending in other places castor oil as a "gentle laxative."

I might go on and multiply evidences as to ignorance and inefficiency. In the whole work there is not a single hint as to the action of medicines, and the why and wherefore of their giving; there is not one jot of pathological information; the symptoms he gives seem to have a sameness that is not interesting, and are so "boggled" that they apply to all diseases pretty much alike.

With regard to the doses which have "the most possible effect

upon the system," I can only surmise that this has reference to calomel. Mercury in any form is a dangerous agent in the hands of the non-professional man; but its effects are not more to be deplored than some others, as antimony, which Mayhew uses largely, under the name of "grey powder." Eclectics object to calomel; indeed, to all mineral drugs, yet they all use them surreptitiously. One of this class, a personal friend of my own, remarked, "I never knew one of our profession but tried to use calomel, and always obtained salivation as a result. Iodine will salivate; podophyllin produces ptialism, to which mercurial salivation is preferable; yet all these drugs are of the greatest value."

The treatment of Blaine and Youatt I do not uphold; it was in accordance with the light of their days. Of Mayhew we may say that he advocated a mode of hygienic procedure which, though not original, and extremely unpopular in that day, and moreover very imperfect, is nevertheless valuable. As a work of reference his book is valueless; as an epitome of treatment, useless; as a specimen of veterinary ignorance, excellent.

His reputation among sportsmen is entirely due to the pen of Wm. Henry Herbert, who, however much we may admire the man, had many faults, and possessed strong prejudices, that even led him to acts of folly—as preferring that his wife should die through the ignorance of an English quack, rather than recover under the care of an educated American physician.

As a representative of the "tight little isle," you will allow me to deny that Mayhew is highly regarded, or even recognized, by the best authorities of England. The utter incompetence of the author is well-known and generally acknowledged. No one with a modicum of anatomical and therapeutical knowledge could, after once reading the work, form other than the most unfavorable opinion. The sportsman who must have this work, will find his library of reference incomplete without sporting adventures of "Baron Munchausen."

Of the works that go to make up the volume as published in the United States, I have no fault to find. Hutchinson's "Dog Breaking" is too valuable to suffer greatly by the association, though it is to be regretted.

In conclusion, let me say that I have no "axe to grind," being actuated solely by the desire of doing justice. With all their faults, Youatt and Blaine are to-day quoted by high medical authority in America and Europe; Mayhew never. The former have an intellectual and scientific basis, which the most vivid cannot accredit to the latter in the slightest degree. I trust no offence will be taken, as none is intended; my aim being merely to expose a serious error. I have not seen Mr. Hallock's book, nor its proof sheets, but if any new light is shed upon the diseases of canines, all should unite in thanking that gentleman for his efforts.

I may say that I am fortunate enough to possess a copy of that rare work, the "Sportsman's Dictionary," and can verify the evidence of the critic in the *Forest and Stream*.

Trusting you will pardon my prolixity, I am truly yours,

ARCHER.

Bench Show Standards.

HILLSDALE, June 14, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In my article upon the above subject which "Dog Whip" has criticised, I was careful not to attack the principle or purpose of bench shows, but rather what I consider the false standard by which those exhibitions have been hitherto judged. When I penned the first line ever written advocating the establishment of bench shows in America, I was not a more firm believer than I am now in their practical utility if properly conducted, but while I am glad to agree with "Dog Whip" in nearly all canine matters, I cannot go the length of accepting the present standard as of any value in the past or future, either abroad or in this country.

To make plain what I mean by standard, I will explain that I refer to the arbitrary rule of physical perfection as exemplified by the very scale "Dog Whip" quotes. Men enter their dogs in a show where this standard prevails and justly expect to win or lose by it. Practically a judge has no discretionary power, for so long as one animal exhibits a nearer approach than another to this tape line and foot rule criterion, the judge must give him the prize, even though he is evidently merely a pretty and useless toy, while the beaten animal is one that displays abilities for work in that nobler arena, the sporting field. Judges are not chosen or expected to place the dogs according to their judgment as to which is the better animal, and should they do so (looking over the number of aspirants for favor with a practical eye) they subject themselves to criticism and charges of ignorance as Mr. Davidson did in New York. Now I say boldly that if Mr. Davidson erred in his awards according to bench show rules, he did not err if those awards are considered from a practical standpoint. If a judge cannot know the actual qualities of the different dogs before him, I claim he should at least judge them by such a standard that the winner will be a dog appearing to have the qualities of a practically useful animal. No dog of size unsuitable for field work should win upon the bench, and the judgment upon size should be based upon general principles, and not upon the fact that the animal judged makes a better show than others of the same physical stature. Such views are, I know, rank heresies in the eyes of believers in the bench show creed, but they have been forced upon me by the effects of foreign shows, with exhibitors breeding up to the standard, and producing the best specimens of pretty uselessness and canine imbecility. If accepted and consistently supported in this country, this standard will produce equally bad results and utterly overthrow the improvement in our dogs which we so ardently desire, hence, I have felt called upon to enter my earnest protest against this false scale and offer in support the following facts compiled from the best records we have.

I stated that bench shows abroad have done little to aid in the production of practical dogs; this, "Dog Whip" denies, quoting a few canine wonders as disproving my theory. I refer now to the first three volumes of the English Kennel Club Stud Book, the fourth volume being not yet out. These volumes cover a period extending from 1859 to the end of 1875. During that time bench shows have risen from the first experiment at Newcastle, where there were but sixty entries, to an almost weekly occurrence in different parts of the United Kingdom, and many of the principal exhibitions have had over one thousand entries upon their lists. By hasty count I find in the three volumes named, one thousand and fifty-two pointers and setters credited with wins upon the bench, many, of course, having taken several prizes. The first field trial was held at Southill, in 1865, and by reference to the same authority I find but two hundred setter and pointer trial winners, though some of these are also winners of numerous stakes. If it is said that this is not a fair comparison, since shows were instituted six years before trials, it must also be remembered on the other hand, that the Stud Book does not include reports of a large portion of the minor shows, and the winners at these would, if numbered, swell the list to its original proportions, even allowing for the disparity of time. Does this look as if bench shows produced field dogs? "Dog Whip" argues from the fact that the bench standard is one of correct proportions, that the bench winner and the field dog are one and the same. Let us again turn to the Stud Book and see about this. Of the two hundred trial winners, but forty-four had also won on the bench.

The field trial winners were only one-fifth in number of the show winners, and the victors of the double events, less than one-quarter of the trial winners. Does this showing support "Dog Whip's" claim? "Dog Whip" quotes Mr. Llewellyn as an example in breeding combined bench and trial dogs. His is certainly an example to follow, but he is no standard to judge other men by, since he has bred more double winners than any other man in England since the time he first brought his kennel before the public. Mr. Llewellyn is the exception to the rule and not the rule itself, and more than this, Mr. Llewellyn's success is a death blow to the theories of those who believe in small size, for he says in a letter to me dated Nov., 1875, in reply to my inquiry upon this very point of size: "Mine are the largest setters in England, they have more bone and substance upon short legs and yet are not cobby or cart horse." The italics are my own, and intended only to call particular attention to the points which I have ever contended for as necessary, and which small-size men say are detrimental. In another part of the same letter Mr. L. says my Queen Mab's size is "just right." Now Queen Mab is the largest bitch of her class in America, bar Mr. Adams' Dora, and was placed first at Chicago, beating such cracks as Mr. Smith's grand bitch Dart, Knox's Dimple, and Raymond's Fairy. "Dog Whip," himself, says of Mab, "She comes as near filling the standard as any dog I ever saw." I certainly do not wish to dispute any man's right to hold whatever theories he pleases, but when I hear that size (that is, bone and substance) are not essential to speed and endurance, I beg to differ, and am well satisfied to accept the opinions of such a man as Mr. Llewellyn, backed by his dogs' records, especially as I once bred small dogs for years and had to give them up as a failure.

The idea of size is not a big lumbering brute, but a well proportioned, well muscled dog, with bone and strength of frame capable of standing hard knocks and doing hard work, which no undersized or oversized dog can do. It is very hard to say in exact inches what the medium is, but I will give my idea as nearly as I can, viz., a bitch not under twenty-two inches at the shoulder and not over twenty-three, with a dog not under twenty-three and a half, and not over twenty-four and a half, both specimens to be built proportionally to this height. Such are the dogs I would select for my own kennel either for breeding or field work. Let us now see how the noted trial winners of England compare with each other as to their size. First in point of speed stands of course the greyhound, and of these no one ever attained to the celebrity of Master McGrath, winner for three successive years of the Waterloo Cup, and the only dog ever honored by presentation at court, to which he was invited by Queen Victoria, in recognition of his victories. This dog was spoken of by the papers of the day, as of "large size and commanding appearance, with great bone and strength." Lauderdale, twice winner of first at Crystal Palace, first at Alexandra Palace, first Edinburgh, first Hull, first Dublin, and twice first at Manchester, stood twenty-seven and one-half inches at shoulder, and weighed sixty-seven pounds. Coomassie, winner this year of the Waterloo Cup, is said by the English papers to be "the smallest dog that ever won the Cup." So she cannot be taken for a standard. We find, then, that speed and size may go together. Turning now to the setters, we will take Mr. Llewellyn's Dan, never beaten at a field trial champion at Shrewsbury, 1871, and the sire of a very large portion of his owner's trial winners. Of Dan, "Dunbar" says, in *Land and Water*, "Of giant size, his stride and pace were tremendous, whilst the grand way he struck into his points, was worth going miles to see." The same writer, speaking of Mr. Statter's dogs, says, "His dogs were grand animals, and possessed immense bone and power, beautiful tempers, and their work showed fine setter style and character." In another place he says of Mr. Llewellyn's dogs, "The dogs of Mr. Llewellyn's kennel stand facile princes at the head of all modern breeds of setters, combining, as they do, the perfection of quality and refinement, together with the desirable size and bone, having twice the size and power of the Laverack, combined with the most blood-like appearance. In the field they reach the highest place in endurance, speed, and game-finding ability." Bruce, Shrewsbury champion, 1870, Rob Roy, Shrewsbury champion, 1872, Daisy, champion at same meeting, 1873, and Ranger, champion, 1874, are all large dogs. Dick, brother to Llewellyn's Dan, Duke, the sire of the field trial strain, Field's Rake, Rose, and Daisy, Brewis' Dash II, and Llewellyn's Nora and Norna, Leda, Laura, and Druid, are, or were all fully up to medium size, and some considerably above it. Opposed to this array of large dogs, by far the best of the small-sized setters, were the three exceptional Laverack bitches, Countess, Nelly and Daisy, those oft and, indeed, justly quoted paragons of the small size men, who seem, however, to forget that all the produce of these very bitches that have non-distinction, viz.: Countess Beau, Countess Moll, Norna and Nora, are all much larger than their dams. It is a significant fact on the size question, that the only small dog that ever won the Shrewsbury championship, the most important event of the English field trial world, is the pointer Rector, winner in 1875.

In the pointers over fifty pounds that have won at trials we find such dogs as Bang, over sixty-five pounds; Chang, over sixty pounds; Drake, between fifty and sixty-five pounds; Hamlet, between fifty and fifty-five pounds; Macgregor, over sixty-five pounds; Manton, over fifty-five pounds; Mars, between fifty and sixty-five pounds; Rap, between fifty and sixty-five pounds, and a host of others of equal reputation.

With such evidence in my favor, I cannot think I am wrong in considering practical size an essential quality in a dog, and I cannot agree with those who say perfection of symmetry, gained as it has been in by far the greater number of instances by breeding down to the extreme of delicacy in physical structure, should alone entitle a dog to win upon the bench. The very purpose for which shows have been gotten up is to obtain through them stock animals of approved form, and if the prize winners are of any form that renders them unfit for field work, I submit that breeding from such cannot fail to depreciate and not elevate the race.

ARNOLD BURGESS.

Field Trials and Bench Shows.

LEESBURG, VA., June 7, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have never reading after you for several years, but I have never yet inflicted upon you any of my views upon sporting matters. They may be even less valuable than my professional opinions, but they possess the merit of being much cheaper—you can have them for what they are worth!

In view of the approaching meeting of the National Kennel Club (which I am sorry I shall not be able to attend) I want to deliver myself by letter of some ideas that I entertain on subjects which will probably be discussed amongst you at the meeting.

First—*The Field Trial Rules*.—I confess that I know nothing experimentally about field trials, and I presume those who formed the rules made them as their aggregated knowledge and experience deemed best and most expedient; but it could not be expected that a perfect set of rules should be attained at once, without the aid of experiment, nor that they should be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

I think the *puppy age*—eighteen months—is too old. There is too great a discrepancy, in the matter of adventitious advantages and opportunities, between the puppy that is just old enough to enter, and the one that is just young enough to be eligible; that is to say, between the puppy of ten months and the one not quite

eighteen months old. A puppy that will be ten or even twelve months old at the Nashville field trials (12th of November) will have had only a limited opportunity to work on quails this Fall—indeed a very limited opportunity with us in Virginia, for our open season does not commence until the 1st of November. Whereas, a puppy barely under eighteen months old on the 12th of November, 1877, will have had opportunities for some work and training on quails of last season, and work this year on the Spring sulpe, the Summer woodcock, and quail this Fall, thus giving him an immense advantage over his younger competitor of ten months of age. It may be said that "that is the young puppy's look out." Yes, but for what are our field trials and bench shows intended?—*Qui bono?* Certainly not simply to gratify the emulation of competitors at the trials and shows, but to promote and improve the breeding of dogs, and with this view to test and judge of the qualities of the several dogs or strains of dogs. My idea, therefore is, that in the puppy class we want to test and judge not what has been done for the puppy by dint of hard training, but what nature has done for him. We want to see thereby in what degree the different strains inherit the instinctive and necessary elements of a good dog. To this end let us try the puppies as nearly in a "state of nature" as would be practicable, and at the same time interesting. At any rate let us give them as nearly an "even start" as practicable. In looking over the English Kennel Club Stud Book, I find that the majority of the English field trials take place in April or May, and the puppy stakes are for the puppies of the preceding year; hence the maximum age at most of the trials in England ranges from fourteen to sixteen months—the majority being under fourteen months. And upon the principles that I have already referred to, it follows that I would also favor a change in the scale of points for puppies, as to the number of points allowed for breaking. I do not mean to under rate the importance of proper breaking to constitute a good dog, but for the reasons announced above, I do not think in the trial of a puppy greater importance ought to be attached to his breaking, than to his several inherent and instinctive qualities.

Do not imagine that I have any personal object in view, for if my suggestions about the puppy class were adopted, a puppy that I now contemplate entering in the field trials this coming Fall would be ineligible, as will be demonstrated by the record of the births of my dogs, which you have.

In the next place I think there ought to be an intermediate class between the puppy-class and the aged dog class. Say a class for dogs under three years of age. It is very discouraging to the owner of a good dog, that he desires to enter, to think that his dog will have to compete with old veterans that have spent many Autumns in the field. The establishment of a *champion stake* would in some measure, though not entirely, obviate any objection of this kind. In the trials of horses, they have similar provisions. They have purses for three-year-olds, four-year-olds, etc., and for all aged horses they have handicaps.

In regard to the *brace stakes*, I think that a brace should not be eligible to enter for these stakes unless the brace *bona fide* belong to the same person, or be bred from the same dog or bitch. One dog, be he never so fine or pre-eminently good, does not prove the merits of a family or strain, half so satisfactorily as the number of good ones of the same family or strain. Therefore I think we ought to encourage and invite the bringing together, or bracketing, the representatives of our numerous fine kennels, and thus obtain a sort of "cumulative evidence."

SECONDLY. *The Bench Shows*.—I heartily endorse your suggestions in the CHICAGO FIELD of the 19th May, on the subject of the time and manner of judging the dogs. But before going further, let me say here that I am not a "sorehead," for my dogs have taken everything possible for them, save one, second, instead of a possible first, at Baltimore and New York, the only places where I have exhibited. I am not complaining, but suggesting. I think the judging should be in the presence of the owners, and they should be allowed to bring in their dogs if they choose. And my reasons are: 1st, For the sake of the tone and dignity of the sporting fraternity. It is the mode pursued in judging all other live stock, and shall it be said that *sportsmen alone* are so unprincipled and unfair that the judges and exhibitors cannot be trusted together, even in public or in the presence of their competitors? The judges that I have known at the shows have been gentlemen of the highest integrity and most scrupulous impartiality. If such judges were not to be had, then I should say abolish bench shows altogether. If the object of excluding exhibitors is to prevent the judges identifying the dogs, the effort is perfectly vain, for there are now but few sportsmen in the country competent to act as judges, who do not know by sight all the dogs likely to appear at a bench show—certainly all the prize winners. Or, if the object be to prevent comment and discussion in the presence of the judge, that can be attained by simply a rule to that effect, sanctioned by penalties, as some of the other rules are.

2d. As you say, "close corporations and star chamber proceedings are not American"—"a man has a right to see that his dog has a fair show and is judged."

THIRDLY.—There is still a more practical reason for it in my opinion, viz.: There is a feature in judging a dog to which "Stonehenge" attaches a good deal of importance on the show bench, and that is what he calls the "symmetry" of the dog, which I understand to mean his several points taken collectively, and his style and carriage—in a word his *tout ensemble*. Now, under the present mode of judging dogs that feature cannot be judged. There are some employees caught up on a small per diem who had just as lief handle a bull as a dog, and don't make much distinction in their manner of handling the one or the other. These men carry the dogs before the judges, dragging some in by the chain, and generally taking at least "four in hand." The consequence is that one-half of the dogs come before the judges crouching, and with their tails between their legs, either cowed by the dragging or over-awed by the more ferocious dogs with which they are brought along "four in hand." A dog need not be timid, he need only be unaccustomed or averse to strangers, and rough treatment or less ferocious than the other dogs. Whilst on the other hand the dog will, unless he is very timid, when led in by his master show his "symmetry," style, etc. I think this particularly important in judging the dog's *stern*; if he has a pretty brush and carriage they will be seen, or if he has a "curled tail" or a "turn up" tail it will "crop out!" And when the competition narrows down to two or three the judges can order the owner to "let slip" his dog and see him move around. The owners who do not choose to lead in their dogs voluntarily put them at a disadvantage, just as those who do not choose to put their dogs in condition.

There is one advantage in public judging, and that is, that the visitors may also see the dogs as to the feature just referred to.

I intended to say something about our Kennel Club Stud Book or Register, but I have already transgressed the admonition of Mr. Weller to his son Samevel, about "holding up rather suddenly to make them wish there was more."

Pardon the prolixity of my communication, and use it as you choose.

J. W. F.

GYPSIE.—Mr. S. Lowe's (Des Moines, Ia.) red Irish setter bitch Gypsie, on June 15th, whelped eight dogs and one bitch, by Whitman's Ranger. The litter has been divided with a foster mother and are doing well.

Elcho and Rufus.

CLAREMONT, N. H., April 11, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I must confess that my surprise was exceedingly great to see in your issue of the 9th inst., a letter from my friend Burges in behalf of his Rufus. I had expected nothing like that from him, for the winning of his dog at New York ought to have been sufficient, and the criticisms on that victory ought not to have called him to rush into print. That "statement of certain facts" which the owner of Rufus makes will scarcely be looked upon as strictly impartial, or as a criticism would coming from a disinterested party. Mr. Burges writes as though it was a very easy matter to be perfectly impartial when comparing his own with some other dog, and as though his judgment would be considered as unprejudiced and final.

Now I have yet to see the man who, if the thing is close will not be prejudiced in favor of his own property; that is but human nature. Now what I shall write will be as the owner of Elcho, and as one particularly interested in the dog. The sportsmen have heard of the Chicago show where Elcho beat Rufus, and of the reports and criticisms by disinterested parties on that show which favored the placing of Elcho first. They have also heard of the New York show when Rufus beat Elcho, and of the report and criticism on that show which did not favor the placing of Rufus first. They have heard likewise the impartial (!) opinion of the owner of Rufus, and now it is but fair that they should hear the mind of the owner of Elcho. Let me premise by saying that the owner of Rufus and the owner of Elcho are the very best of friends, and for my part a difference of opinion as to the respective merits of two canines shall not change that kindly feeling, furthermore that within the past six or seven years the owner of Elcho has probably imported, bred and owned as many thorough bred Irish setters as any other one man in America, and ought to have a little idea of the breed, though just in this case it may be very partial; again that he does not and has not kept the Irish breed or any other breed to speculate with or make money on, and that of dogs which have gone from his kennel three have been gifts where one has been sold.

Now to go back to the Chicago show, if only to follow the example set by my friend, we find that Elcho won, judged by three sportsmen, two of whom Mr. Burges tells us, did not know an Irish setter. Well, that was bad and reflects somewhat on the managers of that show as well as the honesty and capacity of the judges, for if they did not know an Irish setter, they did very wrong in acting as judges on that breed. But let us see to it. Those judges were gentlemen who knew a setter and they had a guide book containing the type of the Irish breed to go by, and they stuck to that type and gave Elcho his proper place. But now Mr. Burges tells us that Elcho would not have won before an Irish judge, yet let him please remember, that the dog won under the standard for the type of an Irish setter, and that that type was interpreted by three intelligent and honest sportsmen, though, perchance, they did not own an Irish setter; again that Elcho had won in the best show of Irish setters held up to that time in Ireland. I refer to the Dublin show of 1875. If Elcho could then, being but a little over a year old, in that land of Shamrock, in the midst of the home of the glorious Irish reds, and in such a show, win second place, certainly he could bear inspection under a judge who did know an Irish setter. It is true that Rufus won before he crossed the ocean, but never in such a show of Irish setters as did Elcho. In regard to the Chicago show I have letters in my possession from men disinterested and as good judges of the Irish breed as we have, and they state that Elcho deserved first. Let us now look at the late New York show (pardon me friend B., if I cling to the faith marked out by yourself,) when Rufus won and when criticism for the most part, both private and public, was not favorable to the decision. Mr. Burges tells us that the judges at this show were all right and did know an Irish setter. Why? because his dog won, I think. Now, at this show, the judges did not guide themselves by the type of the Irish setter as given in the text under which the show was advertised to be held, but they went by their own opinions and gave to Rufus first, and Mr. Burges assures that they did so without any hesitation, if so, he must have known more of their opinions than did I. I said nothing; though, in my heart, I knew the judges had erred.

But now so soon as Rufus is criticised as not deserving first prize, his owner comes out and fills up a whole column saying, that having written his opinion, he will leave his dog to stand or fall before the public. That was scarcely fair, for if every man whose dog won a prize which some one else thought he did not deserve, and if every man whose dog did not win, though he thought he ought to, should take a whole column with "a statement of facts," there would not be room for much else in our sporting papers. I should never have written a word on the justice or injustice of that decision had not the owner of Rufus opened the ball with a round dance, for he does dance all around and gets back to the very starting point, since he says he will leave the decision before the public, and that is just where it has been all along. To sum up so far as we have gone, first, Elcho beat Rufus under three sportsmen as judges, sportsmen selected by the committee of the Chicago show to judge the Irish class, and the reports and criticisms were favorable to that decision. Second, Rufus beat Elcho under the judges selected by the committee of the New York show to judge the Irish class, and the reports and criticisms were not favorable to that decision. Now Elcho certainly has the best of it so far. Mr. Burges asserts that two of the judges at Chicago, did not know an Irish setter, as they placed Elcho and Erin (of the latter I know nothing since I have never seen him) ahead of Rufus, etc., and that the judges at New York did know their business because they gave his dog first. Now I mildly throw out the hint, having seen Elcho and Rufus side by side, that the judges at Chicago did know an Irish setter because they put Elcho in his proper place, and that the judges at New York sadly erred when they gave Rufus first, and again committed a worse error when they gave Belle first in the open bitch class, and beautiful little Firefly second. Firefly, the daughter of your own Rufus, friend Burges, and she has the best head I have ever seen on any of the stock, and I have seen a good many of them.

Mr. Burges tells us that his dog is an athlete, etc.; is much larger, stronger, and more enduring than Elcho. I wonder how he is aware of the latter statement. I will admit, readily, that Rufus has more lumber than Elcho, for Rufus has a trifle of lumber and there is no mistake about that; but, however well he may carry all this size I don't know, and can only believe his owner that he carries it bravely.

As for that lightness and bitch-like build of Elcho, which the owner of Rufus loves to sing of, it is all a sad, sad mistake. Let me inform Mr. Burges that the better and more perfectly formed any animal is the less he shows his size and weight, and that the bitch that, without being fleshy, can bring the standard Fairbanks' scales up to 62 pounds plump, is no weak sapling by any means. Well, that is what Elcho did this very morning, and only in fair, hard flesh at that. When he left for New York he tipped the beam at 60 strong. The fact is, so well formed and muscled is the dog that he scarcely shows his weight. The bone and muscle is put where it is needed and no where else. Why, so good is Elcho all through, that even the owner of Rufus admitted personally to me that he would make the best bitch he ever saw, and I think he

[CONTINUED TO PAGE 311.]

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with THE FIELD through the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent. Subscription Rates.—One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.00; strictly in advance. United States postage free.

Contributions solicited from all parts of the country. All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD.

The Field Score Blanks, for reporting Shooting, Turf and Base-Ball summaries, will be furnished free of charge, on application to the publishers.

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N. ROWE, (MOHAWK)..... Editor and Manager.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

[Special telegram.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 19, 1877.

The convention met at 9 p. m., yesterday, in Sumner corps hall. President Smith delivered his address, after which twenty-nine clubs responded to the roll call and four new clubs were admitted. The convention then selected Buffalo for the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo; 1st Vice-President, J. J. Flannagan, Utica; 2d Vice-President, Hon. John Vandenberg, Clyde; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage; Corresponding Secretary, John B. Green, Buffalo; Treasurer, S. M. Spencer, Rochester.

The dog show is quite a success; the entries number two hundred and seven.

There are plenty of birds and the tournament is in full blast.

MORAWK.

ILLINOIS STATE SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday last the delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association met at Syracuse.

The meeting was held in the parlors of Winn's hotel. The president the Hon. J. L. Pratt, welcomed the delegates, after which the treasurer and secretary's report were read and adopted, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday evening the Board of Directors made their report. Considerable discussion ensued as to changing the constitution providing that the corresponding secretary should collect from all clubs their dues thirty days before each annual meeting. The sentiment of the majority being in favor of the treasurer collecting all funds of the association finally Mr. David F. Reid, of Evanston, who had introduced the resolution, withdrew it, and substituted the following:

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to make demand on all clubs, members of the association, for their dues and assessments at least 30 days before each annual meeting, which was carried. Heretofore it has been the custom for the clubs to pay their dues on the assembling of the convention.

Mr. Hauworth, of Quincy, suggested that it would be better in future to leave the date of the meeting blank, vesting in the presiding officer or board of directors the authority to call the meeting when a sufficient number of birds for the tournament had been secured. Quite a lengthy discussion ensued, the sentiment seemingly equally divided. The question was then dropped, and the convention proceeded to the selection of a place for the holding of the next convention, and the officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Abner Price, Quincy was unanimously selected as the place for meeting next year.

The following officers were then unanimously elected: President, W. B. Hauworth, Quincy; 1st Vice-President, Chas. Kern, Chicago; 2d Vice-President, J. O. Pierson, Evanston; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. E. Wheeler, Quincy; Treasurer, Abner Price, Chicago.

The president, Mr. Hauworth, appointed the following committees:

Board of Directors: Chas. E. Felton, Chicago, chairman; J. O. Pierson, Evanston, S. H. Turrill, Chicago, W. F. Milligan, Chicago, F. P. Taylor, Chicago.

Law Committee: L. L. Palmer, Chicago, chairman; John L. Pratt, Sycamore, Gen. John Tillson, Quincy.

On motion, votes of thanks were passed to Captain Bogardus for three glass ball traps; E. B. Rambo, agent of the American Powder Co., for a keg of Dead Shot Powder; to the Sportsmen's Club of Sycamore for their kind attention, and to the retiring officers for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. Hauworth wished before adjourning to urge the members present to individual effort to make the next meeting a success. If each one would use his influence with his sportsman friends to have them present, it would do much towards increasing the strength and influence of the association. He assured them that everything would be done on his part and by the sportsmen of Quincy to make the next meeting a success, and to contribute to their comfort and pleasure while in Quincy. He also requested the CHICAGO FIELD to agitate the subject; its influence being very great, it could materially benefit the association.

Mr. Reid had noticed in a recent issue of the CHICAGO FIELD that a correspondent urged that the local clubs of the State should issue a circular with the new game law and give it general distribution. The idea he thought a loose one, but he would suggest that the corresponding secretary of the association should communicate with the local clubs and request them to have the game law published in their local paper. He also asked the CHICAGO FIELD to again publish the game law, which we will do. The meeting then adjourned.

A full account of the tournament will be found under the regular head, Trap Shooting. In consequence of it not being possible to obtain pigeons, glass balls were substituted, and as there was a scarcity of them the full programme was not carried out.

Up to the last moment pigeons were expected, but it was impossible to obtain them, as they arrived in Chicago only on Wednesday, which was too late. In consequence of a supply of pigeons being considered beyond doubt, as large a number of glass balls could not be procured as otherwise would have been. As it was, the association was indebted to the Evanston club for those which were used.

There is but little doubt that every effort will be made by Mr. Hauworth and his brother sportsmen of Quincy, to make the next meeting a success, and it is to be hoped that the local clubs will join the State Association and give it that support which it deserves, and demands of them.

MANAGEMENT OF TROTTING ASSOCIATIONS.

In our issue of the 9th inst., we stated that the more important rules to become familiar with for the purpose of judging races are numbers 20, 29, and 36.

As to rule 20, no special prominence has ever been given it, for its intricacy of construction, until last year, when the judges at Poughkeepsie evinced much hesitation and veridancy in its application.

"Little Fred," in the final heat of the 2:24 race fell with his driver Phillips inside of the distance, and before reaching the wire. He was within reach of second money; but he had not brought home his weights in the opinion of the judges. So, after he had gone to his stables, he was again harnessed, at the suggestion of the judges, to another sulky, and driven by Phillips under the wire, given seventh position, and awarded second money. This decision was made by men supposed to have been skilled in a proper construction of the rules of the National Association. There was old and respected precedent for distancing "Little Fred," but, as far as our knowledge extends, none whatever for this new departure of the judges in making such a remarkable decision. It is regarded as bad policy by the judges of our various courts to introduce any new methods of dispensing justice in opposition to the well established precedent. But the Poughkeepsie judges, wanting in knowledge of precedent, or having a disregard of law, made themselves somewhat notorious by their decision. They decided substantially that a driver has a right to go back and pick himself up in order to bring home his weights. Under such a construction, it is analogically true that a driver under weight cannot be distanced for short weight, if he will only go back and find his weights and bring them home; or, if in case the lost weights cannot be found, if he will substitute some other full weight, and drive around the track after the heat is finished, and before the judges make a decision, no penalty can be applied; Such a conclusion is absurd. Losing of shoe or weight, or driver, or a breaking of harness or a sulky, or any other accident not the fault of other horses or drivers in a race, by which short weight is brought home, if not the fault of the judges, must distance a horse, provided there is no fraud on the part of managers of the horse for the purpose of being declared distanced. We will not comment further upon this rule after reminding the reader that judges must award to a driver the position he wins, *though short of weight*, provided they have approved of such short weights at the commencement of the heat; and further provided that a driver must look after his own weights after he has once been found short of the required weight.

Rule 36 relates to "placing horses." Inexperienced judges have made many mistakes by a misinterpretation of this rule. Their errors have been the result of not distinguishing between winners of places, and winners of dead heats for places; or by awarding premiums to a horse having the best general average of position in a summary instead of to a horse that has gained a better position in some heat or heats, that does not have so good a general average. As a rule, the errors in placing horses at the finish of a race grow out of the erroneous interpretations above alluded to. However, there is still another cause of error which sometimes impels them to a wrong decision. It is when horses are alike in summary, instead of dividing the premium or premiums they may have won, the judges award the superior place and premium to the horse that finished best in final heat. As to the difference between winners of heats and dead heats, so far as our knowledge extends, it should be borne in mind that the winner of a heat is and has always been better in a race than winners simply of a dead heat or heats. Not only does this principle govern as to the first place in heats and races, but it applies equally to second, third or fourth place, and so on as to all the minor positions. We recollect seeing an oracle of the trotting turf award a superior premium to a horse that had simply made a dead heat for second place, instead of placing him behind two other horses that had each been second once. This error was the result of making no distinction between a horse winning a second place, and one winning simply a dead heat for second place. This principle applied in the summary of a race effectually upsets the general average interpretation. A horse therefore winning a second place, or even making a dead heat for second place is better in a race, when for illustration there are ten starters and in all heats except the one in which he is second, he 10, 10, than another horse that has been 3. 3. 3. His average is not one-half as good however. As to the erroneous interpretation last referred to all that is necessary to say in explanation is, that a second place in final heat is no better than a second place in the first heat. Horses that stand credited with like positions in summary are equal in the race.

It is well enough to bear in mind that a horse winning three heats in a three in five race, wins the race, and another horse that has won two heats in same race is nearer a winner and a better horse in the summary than a third horse that may have won only one heat. Nor are two or more dead heats to credit of a horse as good as the winning of a single heat. This principle is also applied to minor positions—a winner of two or more dead heats for a second position, is not as good as a winner of second position. We have been thus minute in hope to more clearly illustrate the rule than as it appears in the code. The errors in awarding premiums growing out of the first two interpretations on the part of the judges, but not as the errors made under the interpretation marked third.

The rules originally, as to horses not winning heats nor dead heats, awarded superior places to horses staying best in the race, or aside from winners of heats and dead heats, they were placed in the order of their finish in final heat. This ruling was in conflict in principle with the ruling as to horses winning heats or dead heats, and not winning their races. It was proper to make the principle uniform by the rule as it now stands. Rule 29 is the most important of the rules, upon which we shall make some comments hereafter.

DEATH OF MR. DOXSEY.—His numerous friends will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Jas. E. Doxsey, of 58 Wall street, New York. To many of our readers Mr. Doxsey was well known in his capacity of custom house broker, and forwarding and purchasing agent of live stock. His death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, who was for many years in the office with Mr. Doxsey, will carry the business on at the same place.

KALAMAZOO AND HER MALIONER.

The *Spirit of the Times* does not appear in a very amiable mood at the fact that the Kalamazoo Association conducted its recent trotting meeting as a non-member of the National Association. Always heretofore it has conducted its meetings under the auspices of the ringsters, consisting of the managers of the Board of Appeals. The chief reason for the present course was that though on paper we are supposed to have a Western District Board, in reality it is otherwise. There has never been a meeting of the board; and so far as the associations composing the Michigan Circuit are concerned, it will now make no difference whether one is held this year or not. This circuit, next to the octolateral, is the most important in the country, and has a right to expect its interests looked after a little. If they are ignored, then there will be a greater breach another year. According to the authority of an eminent statesman, precedence is not regarded as one of the exact sciences. When the *Spirit of the Times* indulges in foretelling that the meeting will be notorious for its assemblage of turf bandits, it never made a more abortive attempt at peering into the future in all its life. No doubt its neighbors Mr. E. Z. Simmons owner of Brilliant, and Mr. Brown, owner of Lillie, will survive the malignity of this "great American gentlemen's newspaper" in being heralded through its columns as turf "outlaws." It was generally remarked that a better meeting never took place in Michigan. No jobs—better contested races—every one trying to win, fast trotting considering the wet weather, and the management of the association, quite respectable Mr. B. We also assure you that there were no "ringers" entered at this meeting. Some of your snobbish friends, must have overlooked it, and lost an opportunity to indulge their natural propensities. We hope it won't annoy you to be assured that Kalamazoo made money, which is more than can be said of any of its former meetings when a member of your association. Years ago, when she gave a \$30,000 meeting, we have heard it repeatedly stated that a gentleman, now upon the Board of Appeals, trotted a "ringer" at that meeting, and won first money and got away with it. So you see, Mr. B., if this is true, and our report of their recent meeting, too, Kalamazoo has lost nothing in respectability by declaring out of the Mutual Admiration Society. Kalamazoo, did you know it, has as good a track as any in the country; it is situated midway between Chicago and Detroit on the Michigan Central Railroad, and, next to Jackson, is the best railroad center in the state; has better hotels for the money charged than any town in the country; is a popular point with horsemen; is noted for its picturesque beauty, its good water, fine air, its respectable people, and has trotters enough, not "ringers," in its vicinity, to make an annual trotting meeting respectable in numbers. Your "heeling and tailing" for your coterie quite likely will injure no one. We advise independence, a willingness to take a record by going to the front. If you have any ambition in this direction you need not go west of Buffalo to find much to cavil at, instead of making a silly raid upon the respectable people of Kalamazoo.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We are glad to see that the National Rifle Association has taken a new departure and is really showing itself to be national in aim as well as in name. It will be seen by the programme of the competitions for places on the team to be matched against the United Kingdom team, that up to \$200 of the bona fide expenses of each member of the team and reserve will be allowed. This is as it should be, and many men will be induced to compete who otherwise could not afford to do so without some such premium on success.

At the same time we should like to see the allowance of two sighting shots at each preliminary practice and contest, in fact, it is but right that such should be, for without these sighting shots the marksmen acquainted with Creedmoor will be most favorably handicapped with regards to all others. Then again coaching should be allowed, for is the match not to be a team match where good coaching is the main secret? Let no loop hole be left for after accusations; needs must that the trial contests be at Creedmoor, so let every visitor be given the facilities that two trial shots will give him of getting somewhat upon an equal footing with the local marksmen. Any experienced long range shot can get on to the target after being properly coached on two shots, but a man can not go on to a strange range and plump into the bull's-eye, except by accident. The best men procurable in the country should be obtained, and every means of obtaining these men on the merits of their shooting should be resorted to.

We urge upon local clubs to go round among the well to do citizens and secure money enough to send one or two of their best men to contend for the honor. Chicago should send two to compete, Milwaukee at least one, New Orleans two, or even three, and at least two of these men are capable of securing places in the twelve. Let local clubs see to it, for the entire burden must not be left on the N. R. A.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT.—A grand shooting tournament will take place at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 26th, 27th and 28th, under the auspices of the St. Paul Sportsmen's Club. On Tuesday there will be a purse of \$165, at ten single rises, divided into six prizes of \$75, \$40, \$20 and three of \$15 each. On Wednesday the purse will amount to \$225, divided into five prizes of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20 and \$15, also at ten single rises. On Thursday the purse will amount to \$250, divided into five prizes, \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20 and \$15, at six double rises. It will be class shooting and under the rules of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association. The shooting will take place at the club grounds, Lake Como. The birds will cost twenty cents each. The party making the best average in the shoot proper and ties connected therewith throughout the tournament, to be presented with twenty-five dollars by the St. Paul Sportsmen's Club. For further particulars, address Chas. A. Zimmerman, secretary of the club, at St. Paul. On Wednesday evening, second day of the tournament, the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association will hold its annual meeting to listen to the address of President C. J. Butler, and elect officers for the coming year. The St. Paul Sportsmen's Club will entertain their friends from abroad on that occasion.

MR. B. F. AKERS' SALE.—This important sale of high-bred trotting stock, which was announced to take place on Monday last, has been postponed until to-day (Saturday), 23d inst. Owing to the long journey in prospect for the youngsters, especial provision had to be made for their comfort, thus causing an unavoidable delay. Mr. Akers, who has called upon us to-day, reports the safe arrival of the colts at Dexter Park. They are pronounced to be, as promising a lot as has ever been shown in the sale ring, and a chance is now afforded the breeder and those desiring road horses seldom offered. The lover of fine stock should not miss seeing these beautiful colts.

FUNCTUS OFFICIO.—The *Spirit of the Times* aspires to be a great turf journal, but it is amusing to witness how it refrains from criticising the great trotting associations that are its bread and butter brigade. In answering a question that belongs to the column of "answers to correspondents" in its issue of the 9th it takes occasion to reply by an editorial more than a column in length. It announces with quite a flourish the principle of functus officio, as to the acts of judges after they have left the stand—which in simple English means that the acts of judges after they have left the stand amounts to nil. Why was it not independent enough to announce this principle when Buffalo several days after her meeting of last year expelled a trio of drivers. Such sycophancy will not permanently succeed.

The law as to the time when the power of judges ceases was clearly set forth in the CHICAGO FIELD nearly a year ago—or immediately after the action of the Buffalo association, in the Thorndale race. It perhaps ought not to be expected that the *Spirit of the Times* under any circumstances, would exhibit independence enough to criticise Buffalo Park Association in a matter of any importance. But its editorial answer to Dubuque does not convey any new information to the average turfman, or to the regular reader of the FIELD. Under a pretense that the question asked by Dubuque is of sufficient importance to answer editorially by a column article, it seems to have in view the action of Buffalo on repairing records made at their last meeting; and their remarkable expulsions of Mace, Rood and Van Ness. If not, it is a remarkable coincidence that this "functus officio" article fits their cases so exactly. It is possible, however, that the *The Spirit* has crammed itself a little from old issues of the CHICAGO FIELD as to where the powers of judges terminate, and when the action of the Board of Appeals must be solicited to legalize the wishes of owners and of associations whether great or small. To prevent the complications that will grow out of the probable protest of Amy B. as soon as she appears in the Grand Circuit in the 2:23 class, we are expecting that the Atlantic District Board will come to the rescue of Buffalo with their kind offices, and declare that the action of Buffalo was a little extraordinary, but that the facts presented are such that the Board will try its hand at tinkering, and make her legitimate record of 2:19½, 2:24½. It is easy enough to get outside affidavits to sustain such action, but will the Buffalo judges make affidavit—First, That Amy B. finished second. Second, That no watch was held on the second horse. Or is the character of western New York men so high that their unsworn statement is as good as the affidavits of gentlemen who do not happen to live in a community so notorious for conducting their field sports upon the basis of fair play to all.

JACKSON AND THE MICHIGAN CIRCUIT.—The energy and liberal enterprise displayed by the managers of the Michigan Circuit is reaping a legitimate harvest. All along the line the entries are surpassingly large and it is safe to say that their annual gatherings are fast becoming the most popular and successful in the United States. The simple and gentlemanly device of looking after the interests of the men who enter their horses in the purses works like a charm. Kalamazoo has just closed a highly successful meeting. This week grand sport is being had at Grand Rapids. On Tuesday next 26 inst., the battle will open at Jackson. Here there are 102 entries. This is unparalleled; indeed it may be said that the trotters will all be there. There is no association in the country more popular than Jackson and its annual meeting is always looked forward to by the lovers of close contests. The three minute class has fourteen entries. The 2:30 class has twelve; 2:40 class, fifteen; 2:23 class, ten; 2:50 class, twenty-one; 2:26 class, has nine; 2:34 class has fourteen and the "free for all" has six entries, all of which are at the top round of the ladder in trotting fame. Such a list of entries as these will constitute a capital week's sport to the lovers of fast trotting. On the week following the hosts will gather at Detroit, this is the grand winding up of the circuit. It opens on July 3, and here the entries are also large. The attendances at Detroit are immense, large delegations being present from the adjoining cities and her track is popular with the trotting community. The Michigan Circuit is a decided success and it now fills the foremost rank as a trotting centre.

THE LONG DISTANCE WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.—John Ennis has scared off all the humbugs in the pedestrian profession and has failed utterly to get on a *bona fide* match, though propositions for gate money swindles have been numerous. He consoled himself with waiting for O'Leary, who would, of course, not be afraid to meet a man to whom he could concede ten miles in one hundred, eighteen months ago. But it seems that O'Leary has some hippodroming schemes on hand by which he can gather money without doing any hard walking, or is afraid of meeting a man whose genuine grit he knows of. We cannot really suppose the latter is the case, so advise our friends to look out for some wonderful records after the manner of the O'Leary-Schmehl farces in San Francisco a year ago. We must say we regret to see O'Leary knuckle down in this manner.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Washburn & Co., 66 John street, New York, who are prepared to fill all orders for anything in the line of sportsmen's goods. Messrs. Washburn and Co. are reliable, and our readers can rely on their orders being promptly and properly executed.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—In New York State the law regarding woodcock shooting has been changed prohibiting it before the first of Aug. except on Long Island, when it commences on July 3d. With all practical Sportsmen the question suggests itself why was Long Island exempted? Of this we shall have something to say further.

WHY WE HAVE NOT HEARD FROM HIM.—We are sorry to say that our very estimable correspondent, Blue Jay, has been ailing seriously for some time past, which accounts for the absence of sporting news from the Cream City. We are now glad to say he is convalescing and able to handle the pencil.

BINDERS.—Those who desire to preserve their copies of the CHICAGO FIELD can be supplied by us with Emerson's patent binders. Price in paper, \$1.25; cloth, \$1.50; leather and cloth, \$1.75.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is \$4 a year, \$3 for six months, and \$1 for three months—strictly in advance.

NOTICE.

The CHICAGO FIELD, on and after this date, goes to press every Wednesday. Our correspondents will please notice the change. Commencing with this issue, it can be found on the news stands of the Eastern cities on Saturday mornings.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—Tony Pastor's troupe are doing well at this house. It is a variety troupe of unrivaled excellence, and fully worthy of all the patronage it receives.

HAVELY'S THEATRE.—Den Thompson last week concluded a successful engagement, to be followed during this week past by McWade in Rip Van Winkle. Next week we shall have in this house John Thompson, with "On Hand."

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Milton Nobles in his play of the "Phoenix," is the chief attraction at this house, and as it is the only piece of out and out sensationalism running in the city at present it draws the crowd.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.—Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon can not be too highly commended for picking up the jewel that the East has let drop out of its lap. Mr. Theodore Thomas, though unrivaled in this country as a conductor of orchestra, could not gain the support in the East to keep his fine band together. Let us hope that the inhabitants of Chicago and neighborhood will give him such patronage as to induce the management to continue at once an elevating and relaxing recreation to us. The building and grounds have been fitted up to make visitors in every way comfortable and delighted.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1877.

New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game—Syracuse, June 18.

The Iowa State Sportsmen's Association.

Pursuant to the call from the Des Moines Sportsmen's club the sportsmen of Iowa met at the rooms of the Des Moines club on May 29th. The attendance was large. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Samuel Lowe. Dr. Morrison was elected chairman and Mr. F. D. Booth, secretary. Dr. Morrison, who is president of the Des Moines Sportsmen's Club then delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN AND SPORTSMEN OF IOWA:—In behalf of Des Moines Sportsmen's Club I welcome you to our city. We extend to you the hospitality of our club, the hospitality of its individual members, and tender you the use of our club room for your deliberations.

At the solicitation of a number of prominent sportsmen in various portions of the state we assumed the responsibility of issuing the call for this meeting. Were we right in issuing that call? We think we were, and thank you for your response and your presence. We greet you with a hearty shake of the hand, and hope that your sojourn with us may be both pleasant and profitable.

The objects of our coming together are the formation of a State Sportsmen's Association, and the consideration of such other matters as may be deemed proper and expedient.

The objects of such an organization should be: The promotion of legitimate field sports; the protection of game and fish, and the prevention of their destruction for wantonness or greed; the enforcement of our game and fish laws, and their improvement in letter, spirit and efficiency. It is also hoped that our social relations may be improved, and that we may be more closely cemented together in one common fraternity.

The permanency and prosperity of our organization will depend upon ourselves. If we act with prudence and zeal we may expect success, but if we lack these qualities our career will be feeble and of short duration. We will go forward to the front and maintain that position or fall back to the rear according as we are good soldiers or laggards in the service.

Trees, passers, law-breakers and dog thieves should be prosecuted, and these prosecutions will require some co-operation and backing beyond that of individual enterprise.

It is a notorious fact that dog stealing has been carried on as a business in this city and vicinity, and in other parts of the state. I have suffered from this evil myself and there are those before me who have had the same sad experience. These infamous thieves seem to think that there is no law against this species of larceny, but we should teach them that there is, or, at least, if the law will not reach them, that it is dangerous for them to steal our dogs.

This republic is a vast country, but in its domain we have only a fair portion of intelligent, true sportsmen, yet the pot hunters and trappers are legion. Game is abundant and diversified in character and distribution, and easily accessible by the great avenues of commerce. Already our game birds, deer and other animals, have found their way to the sea board cities in large numbers, and some of them have been shipped even to London and other ports in Europe. Our state is one of the best for some of these varieties of game, and is eagerly looked to by pot hunters and poachers as a source to draw upon for supply for these great markets. So the question is now with us, whether we will have the pleasures of field sports left to ourselves, or our game potted and trapped, and carried away to the restaurants of the East. Next in interest to the memories of war and the battle field are those of the sportsman's adventures. The former, however, are of trials, privations and hardships of the most shocking and appalling character. Scenes of bloodshed, carnage and human woe, loom up in the reminiscences of the soldier's life, but how different are those of the sportsman's career. With him the buffalo, the bear and the deer, are again chased in joyous review. The old flint lock is revived in his memory with feelings of satisfaction and reverence for the past. His old pointers and setters are called up before him, and their good qualities, and deeds of daring pluck and fidelity, recounted as the acts of dead heroes and comrades in the fields of his early sports. The gamey little quail is seen to whirl up before him, and fall to the shot of his old muzzle-loader. In the stubble and brambles of his early boyhood days. The ducks are seen waddling about and feeding in the meadow, below the old log barn on the bank of the rippling brook, with a renewal of the wish that his gun had not missed fire as it protruded through the large crack over the manger, in such deadly aim. His early camp life is lived over again; here his first goose is brought to bag; the well-known honk is heard in the distance; nearer, nearer it approaches; he crouches among the weeds in the fence corner and waits with a stillness that hears only the pulsations of his own heart. A few lagging moments pass; here they come, close by, in easy range, and one falls at the crack of his gun. His cup of joy is filled to repletion. He takes not the second shot, though easy as the first, because he neither thinks nor cares for more. Then comes the day of rubber boots, breech-loading guns and fine dogs. He wades the swamps and sloughs for snipes; beats the prairies and fields for chickens, and recounts with delight his almost incredible shots and relates with joy the remarkable performances of his particular favorites. Next, in anticipation he goes to our great Iowa field trials, the first ever to be held upon that grandest of all field birds, the pinnated grouse of our broad prairies. Their gorgeousness and success; the wonderful display of blood, and pluck, and training; and the dazzling and magnificent awards, some of which may tickle his own individual fancies, are the subjects of his next ambitious hopes. Then the shaking of hands with the distinguished sportsmen of perhaps the old world as well as the new, within our own borders at the inauguration of this new era are enough to thrill his heart with an inspiration, such as none but a true sportsman can feel, even before the chickens are hatched.

That our railroads extend over tens of thousands of miles of woodlands, and prairies, and to the mountain tops is no product of the imagination.

In our hunting excursions, which may be had in every state and territory, even in the most secluded retreats, where only the book of nature has yet been unfolded, we are scarcely out of hearing of the click of the telegraph, or the rumbling of the car wheels of our wonderful inter-state commerce.

Large areas, and distant hunting grounds are thus brought, as it were, to the very door of civilization and refined society, and our sportsmen have better opportunities, and are better supplied with everything that pertains to their enjoyment than any other similar class of men.

Our daily labors at the desk, the counter, or in our pent-up offices should not be permitted to steal our lives away even slowly; but, day after day, they wear upon our constitutions, and, ere long, we have forced upon us the necessity for out-door exercise, recreation and repair.

This brings us to realize the fact that we cannot afford to sacrifice our lives for self, or imprison ourselves for life for the sake of business or gain. Then comes field sports as a balm to heal. Of this balm have I sipped freely. In it have I hope and faith.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, shall our work go forward; shall our hopes be realized?

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The States Sportsmen's Association was then formed and constitution and by-laws adopted.

The following officers were then elected for the coming year: Dr. J. L. Leas, of Hampden, President; L. L. Delano, of Atlantic, and Harry Smythe, of Des Moines, Vice-Presidents; Henry Miller, of Creston, Secretary; Geo. W. Oglevie, of Des Moines, Treasurer; G. L. Plummer, of Avoca, Samuel D. Lowe, of Des Moines, C. F. Demuth, of Fort Dodge J. W. Strohm, of Vail, and S. L. McKisson, of Des Moines, the Board of Directors; E. J. Ingersoll, of Des Moines, J. Williams, of Marshalltown, and L. L. Delano, of Atlantic, Law Committee.

Des Moines was selected as the place of the next annual meeting, the last Tuesday in May 1878.

The Secretary was instructed to report the proceedings of the meeting to the Des Moines Register and CHICAGO FIELD.

NOTE.—The reason that this report has not appeared before is that we did not receive it until Saturday.

MONTGOMERY FISHING AND SHOOTING NOTES.—Montgomery, Ala., June 13, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—There is a saying in this section that a dry May for a good crop. Be that as it may, a dry Spring for good fishing is a certainty. We have had quite a drought and the lovers of hook and line have been busy at our fishing grounds—Whetstone and Jackson lakes. Many a fine string of bream and silver perch, or goggle eye, with an occasional trout, have been borne to our city with pride by the lucky Nims. Fishing for bream is quite an art here; a man is not considered an expert unless he can, with a seven foot pole, and twenty feet of line, throw the bait in a pint tin cup. It requires practice; it also requires fortitude almost to bravery, to sit for hours cramped in a boat, with our Summer sun pouring his heat upon your head, the reflection from the water upon your face, and patience enough for a church member should the wind blow enough to carry your line into some overhanging bush every few throws; the Negro padler is sure to come in for his share of the blame. Yet, to see a full-grown bream dart for the bait as it strikes the water, which they seldom miss, then to "land" him in the boat, it makes amends for a dozen miss throws, and makes one forget the broiling operation beneath his hat. The bait used is the red earth worm, grasshoppers and crickets, the last considered best. The young darkies make quite a trade catching crickets for the white folks, getting fifteen to twenty-five cents per 100. The silver perch and trout are caught with minnows, in or near some fallen tree top. Trout or black bass are also caught by trolling with bait or with spoon.

The market fishermen have also been successful on our river. Among the many kind caught were the rock or striped bass, and genuine white shad; some 500 or more have been taken this Spring, thanks to the U. S. Fish Commission, or whoever deposited the shad. It is an unanswered question how long does it take shad to grow, or of which deposit were these fish?

Messrs. Kumlein and Maken, of the U. S. Commission again deposited 75,000 small fry shad the last of May; they keep sending, but there is no protection for the fish, or effort to get any information from them after deposited. Why is this?

Our shooting club (Montgomery) have elected the following as officers: President, Dr. E. A. Semple; Vice-President, F. C. Randolph; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Davidson.

The club has erected a house at Jackson's Lake for fishing and pleasure parties. Jackson Lake, so-called, is no doubt a cut-off of the Alabama river; it is horse shoe shaped, near two miles long, 300 or 400 yards wide, bordered with willow cypress, tupler gum, oaks and other woods. On the long side a bluff forty to fifty feet high (low water) extends part way, with pure, cool, free stone water trickling or gushing from its base into the lake. A public road running on the bluff and the S. E. N. R. R. running 200 yards back between the two roads, and over one of the boldest springs the club have located their house; it being only five miles from the city, makes it accessible for picnic and parties. It will be dedicated on Friday, the 15th, with a dinner of barbecue meats, fish fry, fish chowder and bird stew, so-called, but not game birds out of season.

We have another club in the city called the Capital City; D. Vandever, President. I don't think they have had a match yet. There is also a club called Snowden, composed of grangers; President, Wm. B. Fonder; Vice-President, S. Westcott.

The members have been trying glass balls; they don't want Capt. Bogardus to challenge any of them, so the scores are not published.

Yours respectfully,

T. S. D.

A TEXAS CLUB.—McKinney, Texas, June 9, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—Away down in this, the Lone Star State, commonly, but erroneously, supposed to be inhabited by outlaws and bandits, there are a few ardent lovers of the dog and gun, to whom the fields, when resonant with the whistling of Bob White, produce a music far superior to any "Beautiful Blue Danube," and to whom the "booming" of the pinnated grouse on the bright Spring morning brings a pleasant feeling, for they betoken to us that when the hot Summer months shall have passed and the leaves are turning brown and dropping to the ground, that these same fields and prairies will resound with quite another sound—that of the words "to ho," and the crack of the gun. A few days ago, while several of us were together, each "romancing" about his exploits with the gun, and longing for the coming season, some one suggested that we organize a sporting association. Finding the thing feasible, all on yesterday met, and, being headed by our friend, Dr. Foote, than whom no more high-toned and genial sportsman ever cried "hie on!" to a dog, organized a club with the following members: Geo. W. Bentley, Dr. Godin, J. E. Howell, Jno. D. Stiff, G. A. Foot, J. N. Davis, J. R. Parker, Jas. L. White, W. A. Heard, Arthur Henry, C. W. McKinney and Jas. Howell. After selecting as a name that of "The McKinney Shooting Club," Dr. G. A. Foote was chosen president, Geo. W. Bentley, vice-president, Jas. L. White, secretary, and Jno. N. Davis, treasurer. The purpose of the club, among other things, is to try and have our legislature to pass a game law for the protection of our birds, which law we very much need. And you may also expect to hear of a remarkable smashing of glass ware down in this section of the moral vineyard, as soon as we procure a trap and balls; and Capt. Bogardus himself may soon have to look in upon us and convince the boys that he is the champion, or they will be clamoring after that medal. Should you, Mr. Editor, or any of your numerous correspondents, ever have occasion to pass through our beautiful state, and desire a day's shooting, stop over at our little village and call upon any of the members of our club, and we will do our best to give you a few days' sport. To each and every one we extend a cordial invitation.

X. Y. Z.

DAVENPORT NOTES.—Davenport, Iowa, June 10, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—Wild pigeons have appeared, and have been very thick the past two weeks, near the mouth of the Wapsie in the large timber. Hunters have been on the go and a great many birds have been killed. Woodcocks seem plenty and the prospect for good shooting next month is a sure thing, when some of the boys look forward for a good time. Chickens and quails are more numerous than they have been for many years, and if we have no heavy rains to drown them out, they will be very plenty.

LEONARD C. STOCKWELL.

Chilled vs. Soft Shot.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, June 14, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—It having been asserted and denied that chilled shot will make a better pattern than soft shot in all guns, I made a test in order to settle the question as far as my own gun is concerned, with a desire to interest and, may be, benefit the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD. My preparations were most thorough, and those who have the patience to follow my experiments to the end will find them rated here. The shooting was on different afternoons when the air was quite still. I used 4 dr. powder and one oz. shot, 4½ dr. and 1½ oz. and 5 dr. and 1½ oz., all struck; two shots each with chilled and soft shot. Twenty-four shots in all. These grades were for the purpose of demonstrating whether or not an increase of powder or shot beyond a certain quantity, is of any practical service. In twelve of the shots I used "Hazard Ducking No. 4," and in the other twelve "F. G. Deadshot," for the purpose of finding the difference between a powder that costs seventy-two cents per pound and another that costs thirty cents. The difference, as will be seen, is in favor of the "Deadshot," all things considered.

One word as to powder. I have used various kinds, even of the most costly grades, but was always best pleased with the "Deadshot," it is uniformly good, not to speak of its moderate price, which is certainly an item. I have no pecuniary interest whatever in the matter, but mention my experience in this way for the benefit of my fellow sportsmen and that the manufacturers may be encouraged to keep up the excellence of their powder.

I am glad that "Gloan" is urging uniformity in targeting; all suggestions from that eminent authority are valuable and this one particularly so.

Unless we follow a uniform standard in the minutest details we can make no comparative tests, and the targets sent in for publication are valueless as such. I must venture to amend "Gloan's" suggestion and insist that we should know how many pellets of shot by actual count there are in at least one of the charges, if the scope be afterwards similarly struck, as it ought always to be, we know with certainty that such charge is uniform as well as the number of pellets in each.

Now and then some one publishes an account of what his gun has done with No. 6, 7 or 8 shot, but he never tells us how many pellets were in the charge. This point is of the first importance.

Many will, doubtless, be surprised to know that the number of pellets to the ounce varies with each bag, and the number alone in the bag are not to be relied on. If a particular size is required, one struck ounce should be counted out of each—any one can verify this by counting a few samples and comparing each other and the standard of their makes. As Gloan says, it is important to specify whose make of shot is used, because, (to put it stronger than Gloan did,) the so-called standard varies with each maker. I may remark, *en passant*, that, in my opinion, Tatham or the Chicago shot are the best we have. Of the latter I have never used any but No. 8.

My No. 6 English chilled shot, I found contained 292 pellets to the ounce struck. To make a test with it and soft shot, that would be worth anything, it was necessary to procure a lot of the latter, containing as near as possible the same number of pellets. I counted many samples before I found what I required. Of Tatham, whose standard for No. 7 is 291 to the ounce, I counted samples as follows: 352, 344, 316 and 378; the latter is exactly Leroy's standard for No. 8. Other makes of shot varied as much.

I finally procured a sample of Tatham, No. 6, containing 273 pellets, and, as they were nearest the size of the chilled shot, I decided to use them, adding 19 pellets to the ounce, measure, 20 to 1½ ounce and 23 to the 1½ ounce, so that the cartridges contained exactly the same number of pellets as the chilled shot.

As the pellet pads cost four dollars per doz. I did not feel inclined to go to that expense, therefore my penetration cannot be compared with any other, and can only be regarded as showing the difference in penetration between the chilled and soft, and the Hazard and Deadshot powder in this particular instance.

The pads used were composed of thirty sheets of the heaviest glazed hardware paper, nearly double the thickness of the pellet paper, and were fastened at one corner with a paper fastener and a tack in the middle. For penetration tests some manufactory should undertake to supply the sportsmen of this country with uniform pads at a moderate cost, otherwise we can have no comparative tests. I used U. M. C. paper shell, 2½ long, uncrimped.

One Ely black edge, one best creased red covered Ely wad, such as are put up in oil skin bags, and another black edge, three in all, over the powder, and one black edge over the shot.

Thirty inch circle, with bull's eye the size of half a dollar to aim at, penetration pad behind the target, 40 yards by tape line from muzzle of the gun; gun, E. C. Green, 10 gauge, 32 inch barrels, weight nine pounds.

With this long introduction we come to the trial:

Hazard Powder.

Right....4 dr....1 oz....chilled shot—pattern	233....	penetration	23
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	21
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	22
"....4 dr....1 oz....soft shot	"	"	16
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	17
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	17
Left....4 dr....1 oz....chilled shot	"	"	19
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	21
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	19
"....4 dr....1 oz....soft shot	"	"	16
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	14
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	16

Average.....191.6.....18.5

Deadshot Powder.

Right....4 dr....1 oz....chilled shot—Pattern	212....	penetration	21
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	20
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	23
"....4 dr....1 oz....soft shot	"	"	14
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	16
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	16
Left....4 dr....1 oz....chilled shot	"	"	21
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	19
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	19
"....4 dr....1 oz....soft shot	"	"	14
"....4½ dr....1½ oz....	"	"	15
"....5 dr....1½ oz....	"	"	19

Average.....198.1.....18.1

Average of six shots, with chilled shot, right, pattern 230.5; penetration, 21.5.

Average of six shots, with soft shot, right, pattern 184.1; penetration, 16.4.

Average of six shots, with chilled shot, left, pattern 184.1; penetration, 19.4.

Average of six shots, with soft shot, left, pattern 178.2; penetration, 15.4.

From this it appears that chilled shot is best for both pattern and penetration; especially is this true so far as the right barrel is concerned. In the left the difference in pattern between the chilled and soft shot amount to nothing practically. Note the remarkable coincidence that the pattern of the right with soft shot that is exactly the same as the left with chilled.

There does not seem *practically* to be any advantage in using more than four drachms and one ounce shot. Will those who never tried it put this in their pipe and smoke it? Mind I do not say it will hold good in every gun, but the experiment is worth trying.

In counting penetration, I counted only where three pellets fairly cracked (not bulged) a sheet. The penetration was remarkably good. The form of the chilled shot were not much injured, while the soft were literally smashed. In the whole twenty-four shots there is not a bad one, and I may be excused for asking Gloan if my gun is not a right good one on paper! I know it is beautiful on ducks, snipes and partridges, or as you of the North call them, quails. Of these, and the effect of chilled shot on them, I may, perhaps, have something to say hereafter. Before closing I cannot help commending "Mohawk's" remarks on the decision of the judges in the best brace of setters at the New York bench show, and I heartily second Mr. J. W. Munson's motion that the cup given to Mrs. McCurdy fairly belongs to Mr. L. H. Smith and he ought to have it.

JNO. A. GALBREATH.

The Rail and Rail Shooting.

BY RECAPPER.

Never having seen in your columns any account of the above mentioned sport, and as Dr. Coues in his "Birds of the North-west," "Says it does not occur anywhere in the Missouri region in such numbers as it does along the Atlantic coast," I thought some account of this delicious table bird might not prove uninteresting to your many readers. The rail "Porzana Corollina" breeds from the middle states northward. Although it breeds plentifully here in New Jersey, on our Delaware river meadows, and is abundant around my old home, I have never had the good fortune to meet with a nest or the young birds. That it does not always confine itself for breeding quarters to the marshes along our river meadows, I know by experience, for wherever a small and secluded rushy pool occurs in upland pastures the rail may be found throughout the early Summer. Although its principal food is, when with us, the wild rice, or reed as it is here called, it feeds I believe on other seeds, and is I have found, particularly fond of buckwheat.

Where a patch of this grain is sown upon ground lying near to the marshes, the rails visit it in great numbers, and after feeding on it for a few days become excessively fat. I have frequently shot them with their skins so distended with fat, that on striking the ground the skin would burst. On the Delaware, during the shooting season, they are pursued in light boats occupied by two men; the shooter who sits or stands in the bow, and a poleman whose business it is to propel the boat through the reeds, to give warning when a bird rises unseen by the shooter, and to gather the killed. In this way, the birds can only be killed at high tide, and though on favorable days the bag is often heavy, there is to me little sport in it. On small marshes on the inland meadows, good sport may be had by walking over the ground with a close working lively spaniel, well broken to drop to shot and to retrieve. As a rule, the rail will not run to any great distance, preferring to turn and dodge about among the reeds and docks, though they can when so disposed, make wonderful time on such ground.

Occasionally they will lie to be pointed, particularly if driven to the edge of their cover. For some, to me, unaccountable reason, they will on some days refuse to rise at all, or even to run any distance; and at such times I have taken them—after their being pointed—alive in my hands. One of the many peculiarities of this bird is its manner of alighting. They do not like other birds seem to alight, but rather to tumble all of a heap, just as a quail would fall if killed by a hard hitting gun, at a short range. Often have I been amused by seeing boys and greenhorns rush to the spot where apparently a rail had fallen after a hasty, ill-aimed, and to the rail, harmless shot had been fired at him, and look for the bird, confident that they would find it lying dead, and with half the feathers blown out, but only to be disappointed. In general, the rail does not take long flights, or fly at all fast, though I have seen them fly a mile at a stretch, and if going before the wind, fly fast. They are, however, easily killed, half an ounce of No. 9 shot being an ample charge. From the manner of their flight, and their habit of rising very close to the gun, I know of no game bird more desirable for a beginner to commence on in the art of wing shooting. The surest way to miss them is to shoot quick, and as the learner will soon find this out for himself, he will then begin to acquire the knack of never pulling his trigger till his bird is certainly covered. Still, although they are so easy to hit by the deliberate shot, I have seen many a good quail or snipe shot thoroughly puzzled for the first half hour of his maiden shoot on rail. It is a common, indeed, I might say universal, thing for this bird when flying always to seem to be just going to drop down in the reeds, and for this reason new hands are very apt to shoot too quick, as they are under the impression that they must shoot then or not at all. In common the rail flies straightaway from the gun, though they at times vary the programme by quartering to the right or left among the reed stalks. They do not usually rise above two or three feet from the mud, and scarcely ever fly up and over the shooter's head.

By naturalists, the rail is usually considered a tender bird, and not able to bear the effects of cold, and although the great body of them move South with the other migratory birds, I know that all do not. During the Winter of 1863-64, I found scattered individuals the entire Winter, when looking for ducks on the Delaware meadows near Bordentown in this state. Indeed, I have killed them every month in the year in endeavoring to satisfy myself of the fact of their always being with us. Whether the individuals killed during the above Winters, were birds that had been wounded during the previous Autumn, and so incapacitated for long journeys, I cannot say positively, though I do not think such was the case, as I observed that at those seasons they were particularly wild, and also in fine order and very strong on the wing. I think that more game birds Winter with us in the middle states than is generally known, and I have had proof on several occasions that snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*, and the woodcock, *Philohela minor*, frequently do so. Even during this last Winter, severe as it was, a few snipes were found in a certain sheltered spring meadow, within two miles of Trenton, during the month of January. For every one snipe or woodcock that is found, ten rails will be found throughout the Winter here, and this certainly does not look as if the rail could not stand cold weather. Although I have never had the good fortune to shoot over or train a spaniel, though I have broken many a setter and pointer, I think that the rail would be an excellent bird on which to hunt young cocker spaniels. The bird gives out a strong and very enticing scent, and from its habit of running short distances only, and making continually succeeding turns at not more than ten or fifteen paces from the dog, I should imagine that it would tend to make him persevering, and at the same time keep the dog within easy distance of the shooter. Hunted in this way, the rail gives good sport, and on ground such as I have reference to, the walking is often not as bad as in snipe shooting. The weather, moreover, at this time of the year—September and October—is lovely, and the shooting always in the open, which last fact is a desideratum to all beginners. There are too, always chances of a shot at a stray snipe or an occasional flock of blue winged teal or mallard, with, perhaps, an outlying woodcock. I have spent many happy hours at this sport.

CRAZED.—There is a lunatic in some Eastern paper that has written a diatribe against the whole canine race. He is taking his preliminary canter for the mad house.

Targeting.

BY GLOAN.

Despite of pressing engagements I cannot omit writing a few lines upon the late targeting at St. Louis. Mr. Munson earnestly calls upon trap-shooters to abandon that pursuit and to adopt targeting instead, assuring them that the latter affords a fascination that the former cannot equal. His letter ought to be kept standing in the most prominent place in your paper. As we who have spent years in targeting, and years also in advocating its practice, I can assure all shooters, that when once undertaken systematically in a spirit of enquiry and of sport, it becomes the most delightful and instructive of home pastimes.

The statistics of the target are the very poetry of figures. When sheet after sheet is counted at random, with its totals rendered separately, and as these are finally grouped and dissented, it is astonishing to observe how the same gun approximates to the same results; betrays the same failings or virtues, or departs from like causes, under the same circumstances, no matter what time has intervened between trials. Sportsmen seem to think that targeting is useless because it does not improve marksmanship. But they forget that the truest aim is useless if there is faulty loading. And true loading for any gun can only be learned at the target, unless a man has the opportunities of a Bogardus to shoot every day of his life, and even then he would want the remarkable intuition of cause and effect, which that marksman possesses.

Many a man goes through life with the regret of being an irretrievably bad shot. Half of his failures probably are due to his ignorance of his gun and the proper loads for it. Some good natured friend has suggested a load which is ignorantly adhered to, without a suspicion that it is wrong and therefore the cause of much of his mishaps.

Targeting of itself, will not make a good shot. But the confidence inspired by target knowledge will go far to mend a bad shot.

In these days therefore, with targeting to give us knowledge and glass balls to give us aim, it does seem to me that the utmost perfection of the shot gun ought to be attained.

I wish to digress a moment at this point to say that I am in favor of glass balls. As I have constantly opposed public trap shooting at pigeons, for prizes, money, etc., with all its vicious concomitants, I am glad to herald this substitute, which I hope will promote all the good, and do away with possibly all the bad of such competitions.

A review of the St. Louis targets shows some interesting facts. Three shells were tried, the St. Louis, Eley and Union Metallic. Two and one-half drams of powder was the first load and this was increased half a dram at a time until five drams were used. Two wads were used on the powder, down to four and one-half dram loads. For these four and one-half dram loads, for the five dram loads only one wad was used. The two wads were pink edge or pink edge and black. The average of five shots from the same gun was taken, and the following results obtained.

	St. Louis.	Eley.	U. M.		St. Louis.	Eley.	U. M.
2 dr....	166	172	165½	dr.....	200	200	223
2½ dr.....	200	237	195¾	dr.....	153	113	180
3 dr.....	219	167	252½	dr.....	62	75	77
3½ dr.....	280	228	256				

It is not necessary to quote the other experiments, with the other guns, nor to refer to the penetration, as the pad for the latter was unsuitable. What is shown by the above?

In the first place, to corroborate my remark as to the unfailing tests of the target, I sit here with nothing but the bare figures before me, and at once see that these targets fully carry out *London Field* theory of their wads and that they fully coincide with the experiments I made a year since.

Thus:—The *London Field* said, that a thin wad on the powder would scatter the shot, and a thick wad on the powder would keep the shot together. I proved that the *Field* was right to the extent to which it went. But I went much further. So far as I went the result was gratifying, but I have never had leisure to carry the experiments forward.

Now it appears that in St. Louis they commenced with 2 wads on the powder, and progressed with uniformity, improving results up to four drams. The difference between the shells was very slight in the three and a half and four dram rounds. In the St. Louis, the difference was only thirty pellets, in the Eley twenty-eight pellets, and in the M. M. thirty-three pellets showing very even shooting.

But the moment they only put one wad on the powder down fell the target from 200 to 153; from 200 to 113; and from 223 to 180 in the respective shells, and with only one wad on the five drams, it fell most remarkably to 112, 75 and 74, thus showing that the three wad does scatter the shot as asserted.

In the next place, it shows the superiority of medium loads. I have been contending so long that the majority of sportsmen *overload*, that I hail this unexpected proof. That three and one-half drams was the most effective load for a ten gun has seemed a heresy but I have demonstrated it over and over again. Four drams has been a maximum. But only ridicule has been vouchsafed to the statement when made to duck shooters who would persist that six and seven drams and even more, must be used, and as a consequence, who were compelled to get from ten to thirteen pound guns with which to stand the shock.

It is my intention to deal with the subject at length hereafter.

Returning again to the target, it is noticeable that the English chilled shot, although sixes against eights, do not show the superiority we were led to expect.

The Union Metallic shell has the largest number of pellets to credit, beating the Eley and St. Louis numerically. But Mr. Munson says the "prettiest pattern and best work" was by the St. Louis shell. I do not question any statement that gentleman may make, but on the contrary accept it at once as authentic and shall be pleased to have this statement verified in the experiments I propose to make this summer. But if Mr. Munson had quadrantal or octant, sections, and given us the results in each, the matter of the most uniform distribution over the face of the target would have been demonstrated, and the "best work" with the least powder thus infallibly shown.

On the whole the St. Louis gentlemen have a right to be more than satisfied with their day's work. They have set an example worthy to be followed everywhere, and I hope will find many competitors in their understandings. The cause of sport must be benefited by these researches into the science of projectiles, and it will soon be found that the social reunions which they occasion, as was evidently the case in St. Louis, give an elevating tone to the pursuit.

When they make their trials with twelve guns, will they not have a forty as well thirty inch circle, and state what shot wad is used. Also let the load be one and one-eighth of shot, and have not less than twenty-five sheets in the penetration pad.

VORACIOUS TROUT.—A gentleman recently killed a large trout in a stream in Dorsetshire, England. On being landed, he disgorged in succession a water rat, a young duck, and a quantity of minnows. Wito all this provender aboard, he had condescended to rise at a small March brown.

Lazy Alic to Rifle Shot.

MCKINNEY, TEXAS, June 13, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—Although I have had many misgivings in the past and am not yet without some slight fears respecting my fate, at that grand and universal inquest of right and wrong, commonly called the last day, yet I trust that there is one sin which that arch vagabond, old Satan, who, I understand, is to appear as King's evidence against me, cannot have the satisfaction of throwing in my teeth, I mean the great sin of wilfully and intentionally doing a brother wrong.

We are told that even great men have differed, therefore no one will be astonished when individuals as humble as you and I should disagree.

In your denunciation of me in the CHICAGO FIELD of June 2d, you say, "That any man who makes any pretensions towards being a sportsman, ought to know better than to kill wild turkeys in the Spring of the year." In reply I have this to say to you—If you are in Rome you should do as Rome does. If I was in Iowa I would not kill turkeys in the Spring of the year. If you were in Texas, where there are no game laws, and where the turkeys are considered best in the Spring, and where it is the custom for everybody to shoot them at that season, I have no doubt but that you would kill them in March and April.

No sportsman in Texas would think of killing an old gobbler in the Fall of the year when they are poor and unfit for the table, but would wait until Spring when they are fat and delicious. Now I don't know anything about your Iowa turkeys, but I know all about turkeys in Texas.

We are told that ignorance covers a multitude of sins, hence you should have informed yourself better in regard to Texas customs before you go for me, as the editor denominates your communication.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to all of its citizens the right of free thought. If you believe, (as I fear you do) that the moon is made of green cheese, and that the twinkling stars in the firmament are gimlet holes to let through the light of heaven, it is all right; then ignorance is bliss.

But what makes you go off half cocked? Why don't you know you are ready to shoot before you pull the trigger? You should talk with sportsmen and find out what occasionally gives the turkey's meat the disagreeable taste in the Spring. I will tell you; it is from the food that goes into the stomach or crop, and is imparted to the flesh from the food remaining too long in the turkey after it is killed.

You shoot very wide of the mark when you say the crop of the turkey enlarges during the treading season. The crop is the thin membranous sack that contains the food when swallowed. It does not enlarge its muscular folds in thickness, but is distended without thickening when full of food.

The gobbler or muscles of the breast do enlarge in the Spring. The crop does not enlarge any more in the Spring than in the Fall, but becomes distended with food in the Fall as well as in the Spring.

I am an old stager, and have heard it thunder before I heard your low mutterings from Iowa. I do think you might have informed yourself in regard to the dissimilarity of customs and climate that exists between Iowa and Texas before you go for a poor devil, rough shod, as it were, just for fun, and to see the fur fly.

Have you no charity left, have you entirely forgotten the old verse:

That mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me.

I hope that you have some of the milk of human kindness yet left, and that in due season you will bring fourth fruit meet for repentance. When I read your communication I saw that you were very anxious that I should be ashamed of what I had done. "Rifle Shot" was the first man that I had ever heard say that it was wrong to kill gobblers in March. Now, as "Rifle Shot" is a stranger to me, and as I have the very best and kindest of feelings toward him, I thought it a duty that I owed to him that I should try and get ashamed. So I set apart an hour that I could spare from my business, to try the thing on. I knew if I made it I would have to commence in the right way. When the time came I took a seat on the stool of repentance, and then tried to look and feel very sorry. At one time I did think I felt a little sorry. But I soon saw that I could not come it. As soon as I would get to thinking that I ought to be ashamed of what I had done, my thoughts would fly off at a tangent. The next thought would be that for the last forty years I had killed turkeys in Texas and Mississippi. My brother sportsmen in Texas all killed turkeys in the Spring of the year when they were fat and fine for the table. My neighbors all killed turkeys in the Spring. All the people in the great State of Texas killed them in the Spring when they felt like it.

Now why should I be ashamed of doing so when it has been the custom in the country from its first settlement. Now, "Rifle Shot," you can see yourself that the thing would not work, it was no go. I know you will think I am a great sinner and given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind. But on your account I am going to try the thing again when I get a good opportunity and see if I can't get ashamed of what I have done. And now I promise you if I do ever have the good luck to get a dead thing on it and do get ashamed, I will let you know immediately, for I know it would make you feel very happy if you could know of a certainty that you had one convert in all this broad southern land. Now in conclusion I will say to "Rifle Shot," that I do not think he should insist on measuring other people's corn by his half bushel.

"To live and let live" should be one of the golden rules.

As "Rifle Shot" has been so free in advising me, I feel it my bounden duty to return the compliment. With the very best of feelings toward brother "Rifle Shot," I do so. Still I am poorly qualified to advise such a bright and shining light as he claims to be. But I console myself by believing if he will do as I tell him, he will be strengthened, not only in his spiritual but in his temporal life, then press forward in the path of duty, neither looking to the right nor left. Repeat the Lord's Prayer morning, noon and night, after which rehearsal, blow your nose, wipe off your chin and pull down your vest, and if you prove faithful unto the end, you shall have my very best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

LAZY ALIC.

PEKIN NOTES.—Pekin, Ill., June 17th.—*Editor Chicago Field*—All about here, from what I see and hear from hunter friends quails are very plenty. Not many having been killed last Fall and the season for nesting and hatching good this Spring, giving promise of good sport November 1st and after. At Farmer's City, Gibson, Guthrie, and all about these places, hunters report prospects for young chickens very good. Quail plenty, too.

Yours,

J. H.

CENTRAL CITY SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Central City Sportsman's Club, of Syracuse, was held at their rooms on June 14, and the following officers elected for the year ensuing:

President, Howard Soule, Jr., First Vice-President, R. W. Jones; Second Vice-President, Lucius Moses; Secretary, Geo. W. Edwards; Treasurer, P. J. Brumelkamp.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 307.)

was right; and certainly, if the dog is good enough in form for that, he is after a good model, and when a dog is good enough all through to make such a bitch, and can, without an ounce of needless flesh tip the scales at 62, I can't, for the life of me, see where his weakness or inferiority comes in. Mr. Burges, in his letter, makes a sad mistake when he says that Elcho has a sharp nose, since his nose is as clean cut and square as Rufus', and with more length to it. Rufus' head is wide, and thick, and square; Elcho's long, clean cut and lean, and with just as beautifully defined and perfect an angle at end of nose and lips as any dog's in America.

Mr. Burges in closing gives a list of points wherein Elcho beats Rufus and others. "Will this reverse the placing of the dogs?" I answer him most emphatically, yes, since these very points are characteristic of the breed, and are the hardest to get perfect. Each dog of course has his weak points. Rufus beats Elcho in some points, and on the other hand Elcho beats Rufus, but all in all, Elcho is Rufus' superior, and is so considered by the best judges who have seen the two dogs in this country. But when Mr. Burges or any other man calls Elcho weak and undersized, without bone, form or muscle, or claims that he is sharp nosed and with an expressionless eye, he don't know what he is talking about, or at the best it looks like rather a prejudiced opinion. Elcho is all bone and muscle, with a perfect muzzle and with head so superior to Rufus that there is no comparison. His eye is full of intelligence and gentleness, while Rufus', though it shows intelligence, yet better betrays a savage temper. You must pardon me, friend Burges, if I criticise your dog as freely as you did mine.

It is not size and cart horse proportions that give agility and endurance to a dog. It is the fine and ivory-like texture of bone and the lumberless muscle that carries the racehorse to the front, that gives the game cock his activity and that makes the sporting dog endure his work.

We don't want in our dogs mere brute strength, since they have no loads to draw and nothing to carry but their weight, and the less they have of lumber and the less of size down to a certain point the better. Mr. Burges has had his say and the owner of Elcho his, and now, with Mr. B., I say let the dogs stand by their public performances. Elcho came from a public kennel to a private one, and for a dog only three years old he has made as good a record for himself both upon the bench and for his get as any one of his breed in America. While for the field his stock will show itself at Nashville. And now, with Mr. Burges, I say, let this drop. There is no need to keep the dogs before the public in any discussion. They have made their records and the public know what the record of each one is. With thanks for the use of your columns, I remain faithfully,

THE OWNER OF ELCHO.

Dog-Whip on the New York Bench Show.

That the New York Bench Show was a grand success I suppose is the verdict of all who were fortunate enough to see it, and I would venture to say that financially, it has never been equaled on either side of the Atlantic. I for one, and I believe every lover of the dog on the continent is glad that it was such, as it will give encouragement to those interested to hold, if possible, a grander show next year. There can be no dispute about the matter, that as far as dog shows are concerned, New York is the Birmingham of America, it being so convenient for all Eastern sportsmen to attend a show held there. I therefore think there is little doubt, if properly conducted, New York and Chicago will be the Birmingham and Crystal Palace dog shows of America.

The New York show on the whole may be said to have been very well conducted; certainly there were some things done which had better not been done (stealing my Victress, to-wit), and there were other things which were not done which it would have been better had they been done; but the committee had a severe task and the show turned out so much more gigantic than they had any idea of, that some allowance must be made for everything from first to last not being just to please everybody, and as there were some things there which pleased me and some which did not is the reason for my scribbling a few lines on the subject.

What I took exception to, and I think with very good and sufficient reason, was the springing of judges on exhibitors without a moment's warning. This was wrong and should never be done at a show or field trial. It is manifestly unfair to ask any exhibitor to enter his dogs not knowing who is to judge them. Committees have the privilege of appointing judges, and surely exhibitors should have the privilege of saying whether they will show their dogs to be judged by those advertised to act. I had nothing but English setters at the show; I entered those to be judged by Mr. Davidson and I was quite willing for him to pass judgment on my dogs, and so far as English setters alone were concerned he did so, and I was satisfied so far as to the committee carrying out that part of the programme according to advertisement, but when it came to judging the special classes, the springing of unknown judges on to the exhibitors without any notice was wrong, and this is what I complain of.

The first special class judged was for the best setter in the show, and imagine my surprise when I saw that of the four judges (a strange number indeed) the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald was one. This was the error (if I can call it by so mild a term) of the whole show. If Mr. Macdonald was not gentleman enough to have sufficient respect for other's feelings to refrain from judging classes in which he was directly interested, then the committee should have managed it that he could not. For my own part, I could no more have thought of leading my dogs before Mr. Macdonald to judge them than I would have thought of shooting them; and anyone posted on English kennel matters will know that for my dogs, or any other other exhibitor's dogs, which are from Llewellyn's kennel, to have been judged at the New York dog show by Mr. Macdonald was simply such a farce that I need not here take up time to explain it. To him and his friend Capt. Taylor I owe the fact that Leicester and Paris were so unjustly deprived of the cup for the best brace of setters in the show. Dr. Twaddell took exception to Leicester as having chorea, and therefore an unsound dog; notwithstanding that Dr. Twaddell never was more mistaken, it was his conscientious opinion, and he had a perfect right to so state it; but what of Mr. Macdonald, who knew Leicester to be a winner of three prizes on the show bench in England, and Capt. Taylor, who judged him at Memphis and awarded him first prize there?

At all of the shows named Leicester was the same as when seen in New York, and if he was a diseased dog at New York, how is it he was not pronounced so at the other places? Perhaps Capt. Taylor will explain his position in the matter; I call on him to do so. As to Mr. Macdonald, he can please himself about explaining. It was explained to me long before Mr. Macdonald saw New York. It was simply Macdonald vs. Llewellyn, in England, and when in New York it was also Macdonald vs. Llewellyn. I had the pleasure of representing Mr. Llewellyn's kennel at the New York show and a greater one in beating the best show dog Mr. Macdonald ever bred, Ranger II, and judged by himself at that.

As to Leicester having chorea he has neither that nor anything else which renders him anything but as healthy and sound a dog as to-day lives; and speaking of him here, I, his owner, as I have to, will simply say, I care not if every sportsman in America thinks and believes he is afflicted with chorea, palsy and St.

Vitus' dance, he is not in the public stud, neither is he for sale; and as to his get they to-day speak for themselves. What I complain of, is that by his being wrongly branded as a diseased dog, my brace, Leicester and Paris, were deprived of the cup for the best brace of setters, a prize which no brace of dogs in the show could have justly taken from them; and this I charge to the account of that grand brace of judges Macdonald and Taylor. True, Mr. Macdonald did not judge in the braces; after receiving sufficient evidence of my displeasure at his acting as a judge in the first special, he retired, but he had already done the mischief, which Capt. Taylor so unreasonably followed up.

As to the judging in the pointer class here Mr. Macdonald shone forth again single handed and alone, and rightly or wrongly placed his friend Price's Snapshot first in the champion class. Snapshot's claim to the position I don't wish here to discuss, more than to say he certainly was not entitled to it, and all other points being equal, if Mr. Macdonald was half as good a judge of mange as he pretended to be of chorea when he endorsed Dr. Twaddell's opinion, then another dog would have gained the prize so wrongly awarded to Snapshot.

I have been told I should not complain, as I won so many prizes. I can't help that; my dogs were to blame for winning the prizes, and provided they won every prize but one which they were entered for and of that one they were unjustly deprived, I feel that for the credit of bench shows and in justice to myself I have just as much reason to complain as though they had not been awarded a prize at all. No man, I am sure, who is a good judge of setters, and was at the show and saw the dogs judged will say that any one of my dogs was awarded a prize which it was not entitled to, and certainly I shall always remain of opinion there was at least one which they were entitled to which they did not get, and that was the cup awarded to Nip and Tuck, two very appropriate names for the occasion. How in the world the two judges who awarded that brace of dogs that honor could see, by any nip or tuck, they were entitled to it, I cannot understand. Certainly leaving Leicester and Paris out there were three braces in the ring to which they have no comparison; to my mind it was as bad judging as I ever saw and I hope never to see it repeated.

DOG WHIP.

GOT HIM BACK.—New York, June 10, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—Little "Dachshund Jack" is again my own. I sold him fifteen months ago to Col. Clark, of Manchester, N. H., who entered him at the Springfield (Mass.) Bench show, where he won 1st premium. I don't think Jack has an equal in the country. He is black and tan, no white whatever, and a marvel for pluck and ability at rabbit running. He received a visit last week from Waldina, owned by Mr. Gubner, and from the kennel of Dr. Twaddell. My bitch "Spot" has also visited Jack. The very latest acquisition to my Dachshund kennel is "Sis" a beautiful and finely bred red bitch. Her pedigree is an extended one. My kennel now comprises Duke, Jack and Jeff, (dogs), Spot and Sis, (bitches). Five in all. Yours respectfully, T. B. ALLEN.

A NEW IMPORTATION.—Mr. E. F. Stoddard (Dayton, Ohio,) is expecting from Mr. Skidmore, by next steamer from Liverpool, a brace of royal reids. The dog, Sting II, is litter brother to St. L. K. Club's Loo II. The bitch is champion Duck which comes in whelp to champion Dick, formerly Major Richardson's. Duck is by Erin (now dead), the winner in Irish stakes and braces at Memphis; out of Dennis Reid's Rose. Duck's winnings are: 1st at Nantwich, 1876; Champion cup at Nantwich, 1876, for best sporting dog exhibited; 1st at Wellington, 1876; 2d at Brighton, 1876, beaten only by O'Brien's Kate; 1st at Birmingham, 1876, beating a host of cracks. Duck was never shown without winning.

MORE POISONING.—Des Moines, June 16, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—With a heavy heart do I again take up my pen to write a few lines to the FIELD. The poison fiend is again on the war path. Only last night I came home to find my pointer dog Scort stretched out dead by a dose of poison from the enemys' hand, and I know of five other cases in this neighborhood within the past two days. It seems awful hard to part with my old dog but I have three more left to fall back on. I am sorry I did not see Dresco when he was here but hope to make his acquaintance at Hampton.

Yours, JUNIOR DAN.

RANGER II.—Mr. O. W. Donner will accept our thanks for some printed pedigrees of Ranger II, purchased by him from Mr. G. de Landre Macdonald at the New York Bench Show. Ranger II has won 1st, Manchester; 2d, Crystal Palace, Hanley and Birmingham, and was very highly commended at the New York show. Any one desiring a copy of pedigree can have one.

Names Claimed.

CLINTON, IOWA, June 18, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—I claim the following names for my red Irish-Gordon puppies out of my red Irish-Gordon Fan, by the champion red Irish setter Rufus, dogs, viz: Red Rufus, Doc Rowe, Red Clip, Red Joe, Swing, Erie, Tide. Bitches, viz., Red Kit, Friend II, Red Norah, Red Lady; color red. Whelped April 20, 1877.

Very respectfully, GEO. E. POYNEER.

Sales.

A RUFUS LITTER.—Clinton, Ia., June 18th.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—I have sold the following pups out of my Irish Gordon bitch Fan, by champion Rufus: Red Rufus to J. Congdon, McGregor, Ia.; Doc Rowe, to F. H. Juckett, Clinton, Ia.; Red Joe, to Howard McLean, Ames, Ia.; Swing, to Bid Gage, Lyons, Ia.; Erie, to R. C. A. Flournoy, Clinton, Ia.; Tide, to J. E. Short, Clinton, Ia.; Red Kit, to Geo. Van Vost, Clinton, Ia. They are a clipping lot. Yours Respectfully, G. E. POYNEER.

Whelps.

NETTIE.—Providence, R. I., June 12th.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—Mr. Samuel Scranton's (Providence, R. I.) English setter bitch Nettie, whelped June 11th, eight, four dogs and four bitches. Sired by Simmon's Old Man. Good blood on both sides; they will be clippers. W. B. G.

ROSE.—Mr. R. B. Morgan's Irish Gordon setter bitch Rose (Rufus-Duchess) whelped, on June 16th, three dogs and six bitches, by Whitman's red Irish dog Ranger.

Visits.

ROB ROY—QUEEN BESS.—Mr. H. W. Gause's, Wilmington, Queen Bess (Rock-Pickles) visited champion Rob Roy on the 12th.

ROB ROY—BESS.—Mr. B. A. Shapley's, Utica, Bess (Rake-Fanny) visited champion Rob Roy on the 14th.

FANNIE—CHARLIE.—Mr. W. Kitson's pointer bitch Fannie visited Mr. R. B. Morgan's pointer dog Charlie on June 17th.

BELLE—RUFUS.—Messrs. Fisher & Bickerton's (Brooklyn) red Irish setter bitch Belle has visited Arnold Burges' champion Rufus.

A GRAND SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—A tournament at pigeons and glass balls will be held at Burlington, Ia., July 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, under the auspices of the Burlington Rod and Gun Club. Over \$2,000 in cash for prizes; also a due gold medal for Amateur Championship of the West. For programme, address Secretary Rod and Gun Club, box 468, and see future issue of this paper.

THE TURF.

MICHIGAN
Trotting Circuit.

PREMIUMS, - - \$30,750

JACKSON,

JUNE 26, 27, 28, and 29.

PREMIUMS, - - - \$8,000

Classes: 1:30 2:40 2:50 2:34
1:20 2:30 2:20 2:26 Free for all.
Purses, \$1,000 each. Entries close with George W. Kennedy, Treasurer, Monday, June 4.

DETROIT,

JULY 3, 4, 5, and 6.

PREMIUMS, - - - \$8,000

Classes: 1:30 2:40 2:50 2:34
1:20 2:30 2:20 2:26
Purses for 3:00 and 2:50 races, \$700 each; purses for 2:40 and 2:34 races, \$600 each; purses for 2:30, 2:25, and 2:20 races, \$1,000; purse for 2:17 race, \$2,000. Entries close with Charles Dupont, Secretary and Treasurer, Monday, June 4.

At Muskegon, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids will be given running purses, and, at Kalamazoo, a handicap four-year-old trotting purse. For conditions as to these races, and all others, see small circulars, which will be forwarded by officers above named to any address, upon application. 7-12-1f

DEXTER PARK.

1877.

THREE MEETINGS!

SECOND MEETING.—RUNNING AND TROTTING.

First Day, Saturday, June 30.

1. Purse \$250; dash mile and one-quarter, for all ages; \$300 to first, \$50 to second.
2. Garden City Stakes, for three-year-olds; \$50 each, p. p., \$300 added; second horse to receive \$100; mile and repeat. To close June 1.
3. Purse \$300, mile heats, for all ages; \$250 to first, \$50 to second.
4. Trotting Purse \$500, for 2:40 class; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50 to fourth.

Second Day, Monday, July 2.

5. Purse \$300, dash one mile and one-eighth, for all ages; \$150 to first, \$50 to second.
6. Hotel Stake, for two-year-olds, \$25 each, p. p., \$150 added; second horse to receive \$50; dash three-quarters of a mile. To close June 1.
7. Purse \$150, dash two miles, for all ages; \$350 to first, \$100 to second.
8. Trotting Purse \$500, for 2:35 class; \$300 to first, \$150 to second, \$90 to third, \$60 to fourth.

Third Day, Tuesday, July 3.

9. Purse \$300, dash of one mile and three-quarters, for all ages; \$250 to first, \$50 to second.
10. Dexter Park Stake, for three-year-olds; \$50 each, p. p., \$300 added; dash of one mile and one-half; the winner of the Garden City Stakes to carry 5 lbs. penalty; second horse to receive \$100. To close June 1.
11. Purse \$350, dash of two miles and three-quarters, for all ages; \$350 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third.
12. Trotting purse \$300, for 2:35 class; \$200 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third, \$25 to fourth.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, July 4.

13. Purse \$500, two miles and repeat, for all ages; \$350 to first, \$150 to second.
14. Consolation Purse \$200, for beaten horses; horses beaten once allowed \$100, twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs.; \$150 to first, \$50 to second; mile and repeat.
15. Purse \$300, hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles; welter weights; \$250 to first, \$50 to second.
16. Purse \$150 for gentlemen riders, one mile and one-eighth; welter weights, \$100 to first, \$50 to second.
17. Trotting purse \$300, 2:35 class; \$200 to first, \$150 to second, \$90 to third, \$60 to fourth.

Stake Race, for three-year-olds; \$50 each, p. p., \$300 added, second horse to receive \$100; dash of two miles; winners of Garden City and Dexter Park Stakes to carry 5 lbs. penalty. To close June 1.

N. B.—This stake to be run on WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, during the Summer meeting, the programme for which will be issued in a few days, and will comprise Trotting and Running as heretofore. Premiums of about \$15,000 will be offered for the regular Summer Meeting.

Entries for trotting in the Second meeting will close on SATURDAY, JUNE 23, at 11 P. M.

CONDITIONS.

Contests for the above trotting premiums, which will be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, will be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse. Four to enter and three to start. In heats where eight or more horses start the distance will be 150 yards. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be awarded one premium only. Heats in each day's races will be trotted alternately.

Contests for running will be governed by the Lexington rules, except the entrance fee, which will be ten per cent. of purse, stakes excepted, and entries for the first race will close at 12 M. the day previous to the first race, at the Club House and for all others, twenty minutes after the last race each day. In all purses and stakes, four to enter and three to start. All entries must be addressed to

GEO. B. MANSUR, PROP'R & MGR.

79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Pools Sold as Usual.

SUMMER MEETING

OF THE

ELGIN, ILL., DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION,

July 10th, 11th and 12th.

\$1,900 IN PURSES.

First Day—Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

No. 1—For 3:00 horses; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.
No. 2—Running, mile and repeat; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.
No. 3—Trotting; 2:35; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.

Second Day—Wednesday, July 11.

No. 4—Trotting; 2:50; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.
No. 5—Running; 1 1/4 mile dash; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.
No. 6—Trotting; 2:30; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.

Third Day—Thursday, July 12.

No. 7—Trotting; 2:40 race; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.
No. 8—Running; 2 mile dash; purse \$200; No. 1 \$100, No. 2 \$70, No. 3 \$30.
No. 9—Free to all; purse \$300; No. 1 \$150, No. 2 \$100, No. 3 \$50.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three to start.
Horses that have no record prior to June 1st, 1877, are eligible in the above races.
Entries close on July 7, 1877, and must be made with the Treasurer.In no case more than one premium awarded.
No premiums to ruled-out horses.Heats in each day's races may be trotted alternately.
National rules to govern, unless otherwise provided.Running races governed by the rules of the Lexington Association, except entrance fee, which will be 10 per cent. of purse.
GEN. J. B. WILCOX, President.V. S. LOVELL, Treas. WEN LASHER, Sec'y
S. LASHER, Sup't and Manager 7-17-

STOCK FOR SALE.

HIGH-BRED
TROTting STOCK
FOR SALE

-AT-

Fairlawn Stock Farm,
LEXINGTON, KY.

I offer at private sale, during the year 1877, the most select lot of High-bred Trotting Stock I have ever offered to the public. More than forty of these are the get of ALMONT, who has sired more winners of contested races than any trotting stallion of the same age that has ever stood in America.

Among the get of Almont offered are five dark bay stallions, four and five years old past, all out of highly-bred trotting dams; a number of two and three-year-old colts and fillies, a very fast four-year-old filly, and a choice lot of yearling colts and fillies.

Also a number of young stallions, colts and fillies, from one to four years old, sired by sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, &c., and out of mares by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, old Mambrino Chief, Clays, Pilots and fast pacers. These are offered very cheap, Soundness, Age and Pedigree of all the Stock fully Warranted.

Liberal terms of payment will be given to responsible parties who desire time, and all stock sold on orders without the purchaser seeing them can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

Fairlawn is strictly a Breeding Farm, and seventy extra Trotting and Pacing mares are in use for breeding purposes, with ALMONT, THE GREAT SIRE OF TROTTERS, and C. M. Clay, Jr., used as private stallions. The stallions are sound, free from any blemish in fine health, and both are fast trotters.

Almont was sired by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, record 2:15 1/2; 2d dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr., sire of John Moran, record 2:24; 3d dam the Pope mare, said to be strictly thoroughbred.
C. M. Clay, Jr., was sired by C. M. Clay, sire of George M. Patchen; 1st dam by old Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Lawrence's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse, and his dam was Miller's Damsel, the best daughter of Imp. Messenger; 3d dam the Charles Hadley mare, by Imp. Messenger.

For catalogues which give descriptions, pedigrees and lowest prices of the stock offered for sale, and also descriptions and pedigrees in full of the Fairlawn Brood Mares and Stallions, or further information address,

WM. T. WITHERS,

5-14-ly Lock Box 32, LEXINGTON, KY.

Valuable Stock for Sale.

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TROTting STOCK
AND
THOROUGHBREDSmay be obtained by addressing
RICHARD PENISTAN,
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High-bred Trotting Stock for Sale.

The following valuable trotting stock, belonging to the estate of the late PETER LINDELL, JR., is offered for sale:

ST. LOUIS BELLE—Bay mare, four years old 19th of March, 1877; sired by Pilot Temple (record 2:24 1/2), dam Addie.

LINDELL PILOT—Chestnut colt, three years old 29th of March, 1877; sired by Pilot Temple (record 2:24 1/2); dam the trotting mare Bohemian Girl.

GLENCOE MARE—Chestnut, five years old March, 1877; sired by Pilot Temple (record 2:24 1/2); dam Addie, by Goldust, out of a Glencoe mare.

For particulars address
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Lafayette Ave. between Curran and Carroll Sts.,
St. Louis, Missouri.
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WIRE HORSE MUZZLE.

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For Sale by the Patentee,

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BAG like Wm. M. Tweed?
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COAT, VEST, PANTS, CAP, and Gun Cover, \$10.00

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WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head (excepting Kennel advertisements, which must go under their proper department) inserted for Three Cents for each word. The money must be sent with the advertisement.

FOR SALE.—The CHICAGO FIELD every Friday morning by W. PHILLIPS, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 101 Madison St., Chicago.

WANTED.—Either a Poodle, Skye, or Black-and-tan female PUP, 6 to 8 months old. Must be handsome and well bred. Address, with price, M. E. W., CHICAGO FIELD. 7-16-

CANVAS BACK DECOYS.—Similar to those used on the Chesapeake and Potomac. Thoroughly painted and weighted. Only \$7 per dozen. Address, C. L. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis. 6-26-3m

FOR SALE.—A "CHALLENGE" Tolley Gun, with leather case, gun cover, cartridge belt, complete. Price, \$30. For further particulars, address, WASHINGTON COSTER, Flatbush, Long Island. 7-17-3f

FOR SALE.—A W. & C. Scott & Sons' BREACH-LOADER; 12-bore, 7 1/4 lbs. Top action. Original cost \$20; used one year, and is as good as when first purchased. Address, A. H. CLAWSON, Catlettsburg, Ky. 2

FISHING TACKLE.—Send to Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane, New York, for price list of Fish Hooks, Rods, Reels, Lines, and every description of Fishing Tackle. Fine goods for sportsmen a specialty. 7-13-3mo

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BREACH-LOADERS.—Edwinson C. Green's steel barrels, bar rebounding locks, \$50. Send for descriptive list of invoices just received. RUSSELL & HAYDENS, Sole Agents, Jacksonville, Ill. 7-19-1f

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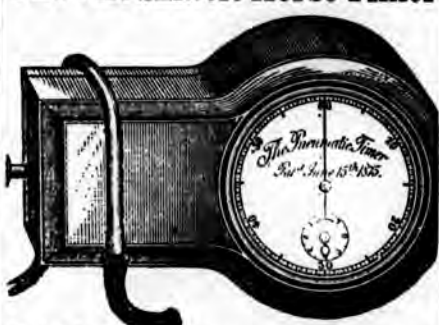
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Only Timer that can be Started and Stopped by the Driver Instantly,

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Price Reduced to \$20.

Warranted accurate. For particulars, address
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Importers of Watches and Manufacturers of Gold
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12 Maiden Lane, New York.
7-8-7mos

BOARD OF APPEALS.

NOTICE.

The District Boards of THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN TROTting TURF, will hold Meetings as follows:

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT,

at the Office of the Association, No. 3 Pratt Street, HARTFORD, CONN., at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1877.

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT,

at the Palmer House, CHICAGO, ILL., at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

By order of COL. H. J. RUSSELL,
Chairman of Eastern District, and
HON. JAMES GRANT,
Chairman of Western District.

[Attest] THOMAS J. VAIL, Secretary. 7-17-5t

FITS EPILEPSY,

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FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address,

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GENUINE



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Special terms to kennels and dealers. 7-1-ly



Patented March 6, 1877.

The New Combination Slip, or
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No matter how violently a dog pulls, he cannot slip this collar, and yet it will not choke nor injure him. Made of heavy leather with nickel plated trimmings. Sent by mail, with name of dog or owner on name plate, for \$1. Address,

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7-14-tf

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STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER FOR DOGS.

A Bane to Fleas--A Boon to Dogs.

This powder is guaranteed to KILL FLEAS ON DOGS or any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper-box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

Price, 50 cents, by mail, post paid.

ARECA NUT FOR Worms in Dogs.

A certain remedy. Put up in boxes containing a dozen powders, with full directions for use. Price, 50 cents per box, by mail.

Both the above are recommended by the CHICAGO FIELD, "Rod and Gun" and "Forest and Stream."

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IMPORTED ENGLISH AND IRISH STUD DOGS
Winners of More Prizes than any Dogs in America.

ROB ROY, Field Trial, black, white, and tan, by Lavender's Fred out of Stutter's Rhoebe (founder of the Field-Trial strain); bred by Thos. Stutter, and noted for both field and stud qualities. Winner of the championship stakes, Shrewsbury, 1872, and of four other field trials--the only dog in America that has won a championship at trials.

RUFUS, Irish, deep red, no white, by Trench's Shot out of Trench's Linda, combining the celebrated Trench, Daily & Hendrick's pure strains. One of the best bred and handsomest dogs in the country, and winner of more show prizes than any other, having gained three abroad and four in the U. S. RUFUS is sire to Rufus II (Centennial Irish Champion) and to Fire Fly and Kelpie, 1st and 2d Centennial; also Fanchon, 1st at Kansas City.

FREE--Rob Roy, \$35; Rufus, \$25. Either native or imported bitches. Apply to

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Irish stud dog Rufus II (Centennial Irish champion) by Burges' Rufus out of Stoddard's Friend; all blood red, no white. Fee \$25.

Irish blood bitches, Fire Fly, Colleen, Moll II and others.

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Field Trial brood bitches True, (sister to champion Drake) Trance, Belle, Fickle and others.

English pointers of the best strains. Cocker spaniel stud dog Black Prince, to our mind the handsomest cocker in America. Fee \$30.

Am booking orders for whelp from the above stock. Several field dogs for sale LOW.

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Dogs broken, kept and exercised, at Reasonable Rates. Now is the time to have young dogs handled on snipe.

A pointer pup (a descendant of Old Phil and Nallor), and three Rob Roy-Blanche setter puppies for sale; no better stock in the country. Address,

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This book, published in 1876, has run through several editions, and is a valuable addition to a sportsman's library.

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FOR

Washing Dogs, Horses, Cattle, Pigs,

And other Domestic Animals, except Cats.

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The use of this Soap on Dogs will entirely eradicate FLEAS, cleanse the skin and hair from scurf and smelly, making the coat fine and glossy without giving cold or doing the least harm to the animal. It is a SURE AND SAFE CURE for the Mange, and will immediately heal any eruptions of the skin.

Flea will not trouble horses that have been washed with this Soap. Insects on poultry completely destroyed by sponging with a weak solution.

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USE LIKE OTHER BAR SOAP--rubbing it well in--and allow the solution to dry on the animal; or dissolve one ounce of the Soap in one quart of boiling water, and when sufficiently cool, use freely with a sponge or brush. Manufactured under license solely by

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CLYDE--Pointer, beautiful liver, with little white on breast. Is fast in the field, and has a good nose. Can trace a pedigree for ten years, and imports his qualities to his get at the stud. Aged 4 years. Price \$75. Also, SCOTIA, pupped Oct. 22, 1876, by Clyde out of a liver and white well bred bitch. Is the picture of his sire. Price \$20. Also, the large, powerful pure black setter dog DASH. Has never been worked, but is obedient to hand and whistle; can go fast and stay; age 3 years. Price \$30. Also, the fine young Irish water spaniel GARABALDI; dark liver, free from white; good retriever from land or water; has never been hunted. Price \$60. Lastly, the powerful Irish water spaniel NORVAL, sired by Whitman's JACK. Pedigree in N. A. K. C. Register. Thorough retriever, but never worked on game. Price \$60. These are disposed of on account of sickness and inability to use or handle them.

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with Dr. Goldsmith's celebrated Irish setter dog PLUNKET, and black and tan Gordon setter dog RAPP in the stud. Also in this kennel are the beautiful red Irish bitch CARRIE and the black and tan Gordon bitch NELL. The above, without question, are the best stock dogs in the United States. For pedigrees and service address,

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The finest strains of Imported and Native Setters and Pointers. Thoroughly broken dogs. Also puppies of different ages.

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THE BOARDING AND BREAKING OF DOGS A SPECIALTY.

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The undersigned, a graduate of the Montreal Veterinary College, pays particular attention to the Diseases of Dogs and Cats. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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I have for sale 5 dogs and 4 bitch puppies out of my Flora by Ben; they are large and very handsome.

FLORA is of a beautiful seal brown color, stands 28 inches at the shoulder, and will weigh 120 pounds, is a well trained, grand and massive bitch.

BEN is of a glossy coal black color, stands 32 inches at the shoulder, and will weigh, in condition, over 150 pounds; is splendidly developed with large lion-like appearance. Price of puppies when eight weeks old, \$25.00 each. For full particulars address,

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A Gentleman's Companion.

A coal black, curly crated, imported Scotch retriever dog, stands 25 1-2 inches, good tempered; make, powerful and faultless, thoroughly broken to hand and whistle; fetch on land and water; a splendid swimmer; not perfectly broken to the gun at present; has retrieved only some 20 wild fowls. 22 months old. Price, \$75.00.

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Living in the best game section of the West, I have concluded to open a school for breaking dogs. I will take two brace and perfect them for field trials. Best of reference given. J. O. WATTS, Osceola, Ia. 7-10-3m

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Setter DOGS and BITCHES, from 7 mos. to 3 yrs. old, broken and unbroken, black, tan, and black, white and tan Gordons, red with white, and lemon and white out of Mab, Di, Filrt, Tip, Jessie and Gypsie, sired by Gantier's Dan, Copeland's (formerly Jerome's) Shot, Colburn's Dash, Saltus's Dash, Stoddard's Duke and Munn's Duke.

For pedigrees in full and price, apply to

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PLUNKET STOCK.

One beautiful bitch by Plunket out of Dr. Goldsmith's Nell, 15 months old; house broken; color, black and tan; well formed, and very handsome.

One fine dog pup by Plunket, out of Stella, 5 months old; dark red with white points--a splendid animal. Stella is own sister to Burges' Friend, the mother of more prize winners than any bitch in America. For pedigrees and prices address W. E. HUDSON, North Manchester, Conn. 7-19-1t

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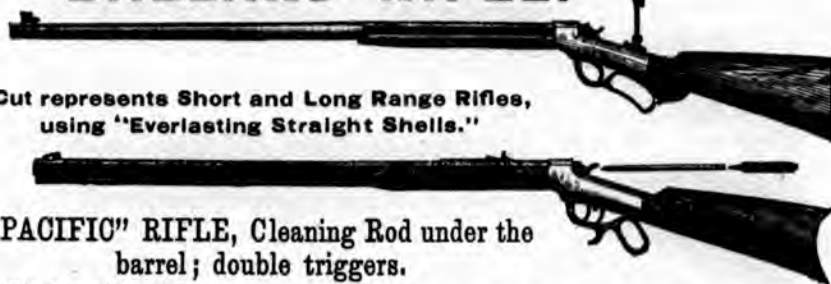
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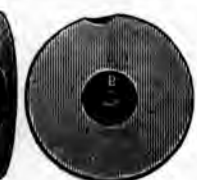
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